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XXII.

Vienna Continued---The Army---Priests and Churches--The Imperial Castle--Vienna at Night.

WICKED VIENNA.

The English write it "Vienna," the French "Vienne," and the Germans "Wein," but "Wein," or "Vienna," it is the most beautiful and the wickedest city in Europe. It is a pity that beauty is so often accompanied with wickedness, but it is too often the case. Beauty seems to mix with wickedness exceeding well. Vienna is beautiful—Vienna is wicked. There is every variety of sin in Vienna that can be found anywhere. Vienna has the sins of all nations—is polyglot in that respect. You may look over the entire catalogue of wickedness and pick for yourself. They are all here. If the Viennese supposed there was a sin anywhere that they did not have in stock, they would immediately order it. Sin is one article they never are intentionally without.

There are more illegitimate births every year in Vienna than legitimate. There is a large and variegated assortment of reasons for this. The Austrian is a pleasure-seeking, pleasure-loving, being anyhow very ethereal in his tastes, and devoted to the pleasures of the present. The average Vienna man wouldn't accept a through ticket for heaven if it was only available 90 days from date, and if the condition attached was that he should keep out of cafes, beer-halls and dance-halls, till the date of departure. He goes upon the principle that what he has to-day he has—what he may have to-morrow is something not certain. They dance, sing, eat and drink with an abandon which the French do not approach, and which is entirely unknown among the North Germans and all English-speaking people.

No matter how bright Vienna is upon the surface there is a terrible amount of poverty, owing to the grinding taxes which leave the people next to nothing, and poverty and vice somehow always seem to go hand in hand. A bank account is a most excellent safeguard against vice. Aside from any moral sense, it doesn't pay a person comfortably situated to be vicious, when such a one is vicious it argues natural depravity that can best be cured with a club.

Then the marriage laws of the Empire are against respectability. No one is permitted to marry till he can show to the satisfaction of the magistrates that he can take care of a wife; that is, he has to be earning a salary of so many hundred guldens a year, and have such health and other requirements as make it certain that neither he nor his family will become public burdens. Sometimes the woman the young fellow is in love with has means to deposit to secure the Government and they marry, but when that is not the case they do not.

An officer in the army must absolutely deposit money enough with the Government to make the security certain. The wife of one, whom I know, was compelled to deposit 24,000 gulden, nearly $10,000, which remains on deposit so long as she is a wife, the Government paying her 5 per cent. thereupon, but as the said Government turns around and taxes her income to about the amount of the interest, it may be regarded as a permanent loan, without interest. By the way the Government allows very little money to get away from it, that it is possible to reach.

It is all very well for ladies who have 24,000 florins, but how with the mechanics, laborers and waiters, and all sorts of people who do not have it?

They do not marry but they live together all the same, which accounts for the enormous number of illegitimate births.

These half-orphans are cared for by the Town, City or Village from which the parent hails, where the parents are registered.

IMMORALITY OF THE ARMY.

To add to the terrible immorality that exists there is a standing army of 400,000 men, and only one-sixth of the soldiers are permitted to marry. The Government does not want its soldiers encumbered with wives and children, for it cannot pay them enough to support anybody. The soldiers, therefore, have each his mistress, which is a convenient arrangement, as the poor girl who bears that relation to a soldier always contributes of her scant earnings to furnish him with his beer and tobacco. An Austrian soldier cannot furnish himself with these necessaries, even at the Government stores, on three cents a day. If her scant wages do not furnish her enough to clothe herself and keep her lover (*shats*) in beer and tobacco and she be comely, there are the streets for her.

However, the natural instincts of the people have more to do with it than anything else. The moral sense of the Viennese is very low. Their love of pleasure is absorbing, love of dress in the women is absorbing, and that, coupled with poverty, explains two-thirds of it. Young ladies possessed of remarkable beauty who are permitted to dance all night where beer and wine flows like water, with all sorts of young men, are not precisely the kind to make good daughters-in-law in a Vermont family. They run too many risks to be considered entirely safe.

In addition to these causes for the frightful immorality that exists, the facilities are something immense. Illegitimate children are not exposed on door-steps in Vienna, or placed secretly in baskets, as in France. There is a magnificent hospital which costs millions a year to maintain, where unfortunates are admitted in the most secret manner. No one knows who they are, where they come from or whither they are going. During the period of confinement they are cared for in the best possible style. They are nursed till they are entirely recovered, when they leave the institution just as secretly as they entered. The child is taken into the office and registered, with such marks as it may have, that its identity may never be lost, the mother receives a ticket, and may claim the child whenever she chooses. If she does not claim it till she reaches a certain age it is placed in some employment—if a female or a sickly male. It is needless to say that the healthy male children are all put into the army.

About 10,000 children a year, whose mothers would save to skirmish extensively to ascertain who their fathers were, see the light for the first time in this hospital, and a very small percentage are ever claimed. Occasionally the parents marry after the fact and claim their premature offspring, but as a rule they remain under the care of a paternal government. It is extremely probable that the parents don't marry at all, and what is a poor girl to do with a child on her hands? She is perfectly sure that it will be well cared for in the asylum, and she has the privilege of seeing it at regular intervals.

A Republic where there is room for all, schools for all, work for all, and a little sense, is a very good place to live in, and not a bad place to be born in. A monarchy would do very well could we all be Kings.

PRIESTS IN VIENNA.

You see priests everywhere in Vienna, though what they do for their daily bread is difficult to determine. Inasmuch as it is the most immoral City on the Continent, and has a larger assortment of vices than any European City, it is difficult to see what particular use they are to the world. They surely have no influence upon the morals of the people, for there is no such thing as morality pretended or practiced. Probably they spend their whole time in solving knotty questions in theology, and have no time to attend to the morals of the people. It is to be presumed that if you should refer to the fact that there are more illegitimate births than legitimate, the answer would be, "Oh bother your illegitimate births, I have no time to attend to that. I am studying the question of the Immaculate Conception. That is my best hold."

I asked one young priest why they did not make some effort to regulate their people in the matter of Sunday observance and trifles like that, which are clearly set down in all Christian countries as necessary to a correct Christian life.

"My dear sir," was his answer, "our people would not tolerate interference with their amusements or established habits. Were we to attempt such a thing they would abandon us."

From which you infer that the principal object of having a church in Austria is to keep the priests thereof in good shape, to have the people benefit the priests instead of the priests benefitting the people. In other countries it is quite different.

Religion is very accomodating here. The variety they have conforms itself to the people instead of compelling the people to conform to it.

Think of the morality of a City where newspapers publish, without a blush, for cafes, such advertisements as this:

"The best music, the finest cuisine, the best wines and beers, and the rendezvous of the most beautiful women in Vienna."

There isn't a daily paper in Vienna which does not contain scores of advertisements just as openly worded. Vice is a staple commodity and no effort seems to be made either by the Government or clergy to abate or lessen it. There is a question as to how far a Government may interfere in the matter of morals, but there is none whatever as to the duty of a church, that is if a church exists for any purpose except for that of existing.

Inasmuch as it makes no effort to better humanity, and tolerates everything that degrades it, the question comes naturally, what reason is there for its existence? It is very costly as an ornament. Priests in long black robes, with a citizen's overcoat on the outside, make a striking feature in the streets of Vienna, but as they eat and do not work, it is a very costly luxury. They wouldn't get on well in Ireland where the life of a priest is harder than that of a day laborer.

Of course, with so many priests, there are any number of churches in Vienna, and one is obliged to visit some of them, no matter how tiresome church-seeing may be, and it is intensely so after the first two or three hundred. But as it is something that has to be done, the only way is to assume a cheerful expression which you don't feel, and go and do it so as to have it over as soon as possible. There is one church in Vienna that, from an artistic standpoint, is really enjoyable. It is the famous St. Stephen's, which stands directly in the center of the old City, and from which nearly all the streets radiate to the Rings. It is a very old building, the first work on it having been done in 1359. It was not completed as it now is until 1480. It is one of the finest specimens of the Gothic style of architecture extant, the steeple being marvelously beautiful. The church is 345 feet long and 230 feet wide, while the tower rises majestically to the hight of 444 feet. Although the church itself is beautiful, the chief charm lies in the tower, which is acknowledged by everyone to be a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Its base is very large, and elaborately constructed, and from this base it diminishes gradually in regularly retreating arches, buttresses and pinnacle to the very top, where it is a single slender thread. It is throughout a fine piece of work, the new parts being entirely in keeping with the original. After the earthquake of 1519, which did such great damage in Vienna, it was found that the tower had been badly injured. To remedy this, they ran an iron bar up the center, but that only made it vibrate the more, so in 1889, nearly two hundred feet of the top were taken off and rebuilt. This new part was so skilfully done that it is impossible to detect where the old leaves off and the new begins. Standing as it does in the center of the city, and towering high above all the surrounding houses, the tower is a conspicuous object that can be seen from any part of Vienna.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Although not particularly prepossessing from the exterior, the Augustiner Church, situated on the little street of that name, is one of the most interesting of any in the City. The interior is of a very pleasing style of architecture, and the walls are adorned with some fine pictures, by well known artists of the old school. In this is the celebrated Canova Monument of the Arch Duchess Maria Christina, erected to her memory by her husband, Duke Albert, of Saxe-Teschen. It is very similar in design and execution to the Canova Monument in Venice, which the great artist intended for Titian, but was given to him by his friends after his death. The monument is in the shape of one face of a pyramid standing against the wall, nearly 30 feet high, and of grayish marble. In the center is a small door, leading to the tomb. Towards this door are two melancholy groups ascending the short flight of steps leading to it. On one side is Virtue bearing an urn with the ashes of the deceased. Near her are two little girls bearing torches. Behind them, a few steps lower down, comes Benevolence supporting the steps of an old man. On the opposite side is a recumbent lion, with the figure of a desponding genius beside him. The figures are all life-size, and are full of expression, particularly the group of Virtue and Benevolence. The monument is one of the great artist's greatest works. There are in this church a number of other fine monuments, but none of them possess the merit of this great work of Canova. It is in this church that the Loretto Chapel is situated, where in silver urns are preserved the hearts of the royal family, those of Maria Theresa and her husband being in a very large one, exquisitely engraved.

The Capuchin Church, not far from the Augustiner, is, of itself, not an interesting place, but as it contains the burial vaults of the royal family, it is always visited by strangers, who are shown the last resting place of the Imperial family, by a Capuchin Brother, who leads the way with a torch and points out the various coffins, some of which are very elaborated and beautiful. Among the most costly are those of Margaret of Spain, wife of Leopold I., and that of Joseph I., which are of pure silver. The remains of Maria Theresa and her husband lie in one vault, which is a marvelous piece of fine workmanship. There are in all 105 coffins in the vaults, the oldest being that of Emperor Mathias, 1619. The coffin of the son of Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt, is very near the magnificent tomb of his mother, Marie Louise, Empress of the French.

Of all the tombs and coffins in these vaults the only one that does not contain royal ashes, is that of Countess Fuchs, the governess and instructress of the Empress Maria Theresa, who took this little way of showing her gratitude to her faithful friend and companion. The Empress was remarkable for her friendship and so revered the memory of her husband that for 14 years after his death she used to come to these vaults alone every Friday to pray and weep by the side of his tomb.

One of the handsomest churches in Vienna is the Votive Church, which was begun in 1856, and is not yet entirely finished. The gratitude of the Austrian people at the escape of the Emperor Franz-Joseph from the knife of the assassin, on the 18th of February, 1853, took the form of a popular subscription for this church, which will be a beautiful edifice when it is completed.

It is all very well to say "popular subscription by the people, to show their gratitude," but the "popular subscription," probably, was very like the Plebiscite in France, in Louis Napoleon's time. The citizens were informed that being free men they could vote as they pleased, but all who voted against the Empire would be immediately shot. The court tradesmen and the poor devils in the Government service, were doubtless made to understand that it would be very much to their interest to make the subscription, and very risky to refuse. However, the result was a very fine church.

The Emperor laid the foundation stone, which was brought from the Mount of Olives in 1856, and since that time the work has been going steadily on, till now very little remains to be done. It is in late Gothic style, and resembles, on a small scale, the celebrated Cologne Cathedral, the open spires being especially like the great Gothic masterpiece.

Among the other Churches that are regularly shown tourists who delight, or profess to, in such things, are the Greek Church in the Fleischmarkt, which was rebuilt in 1852 in the Byzantine style; St. Michael's Church, which contains some of Schnoor's paintings; the Maria Steigen and the Church of St. Carl, but none of them possess any special interest, especially to those whose only interest in Churches is to get some new ideas about Church architecture, or who only want to find some good pictures that thus far have escaped the galleries. Vienna has not much to boast of in the line of fine Churches, and only a few of them are at all interesting.

THE IMPERIAL OUTFIT.

The Imperial castle, where the Emperor resides and which shelters the Court, is an immense building inclosing a square. The building is nearly 1,000 feet front by 600 wide. It is a shabby-looking structure; the exterior is gloomy to a degree, and entirely unworthy of the gorgeous interior. The court which it encloses has several fine monuments, but there is a general air of seediness about it which is depressing. It looks as though the Emperor hadn't revenue enough to keep up so great a building. Even a coat of whitewash would be some improvement.

The gorgeousness of the interior, however, makes amends for the shabbiness of the exterior. One side is entirely devoted to the apartments of State, in which all the festivities and ceremonial observances take place. There are 16 salons, opening into each other, some of them 100 feet square, and all of them decorated with a magnificence and a profuse expenditure which no other similar palace in Europe can parallel.

It may be stated in this connection that rents in Austria are taxed almost 50 per cent.

The first half dozen of these salons are lined with tapestry, representing various battles of the olden time, which cost a great deal more than their weight in gold, and which could be sold to-day for enough to make a visible hole in the National debt of the Empire.

The tax on tobacco in Austria is frightful.

These salons are all floored with wonderful mosaic work, with the richest possible Venitian mirrors on the walls, and the ceilings are ornamented with rich moldings in gold, the effect, to a foreigner who does not have to live here, being wonderfully pleasing.

The tax on newspapers in Austria is two kreutzers, about one cent, on every sheet printed or brought into the Empire.

In all these salons are wonderful clocks, made of solid gold and silver, magnificent cabincts of the rarest woods, inlaid with precious metal and precious stones of all kinds, and the walls are alive with paintings by the great masters.

The tax on every pack of playing cards, first cost 10 cents, is 42 kreutzers, or 20 cents

MORE LUXURY AND TAXES.

One of these apartments was the sleeping-room of the great Maria Theresa, and it is preserved exactly as she left it when she laid down her mortal crown and went to that bourn where an Empress is of no more account than the daughter of a day-laborer. Her bed is about 12 feet wide, the hangings about it are of the richest and heaviest velvet, the furniture is of the most costly that skill could devise, and the material is all of the richest. Her writing room, adjoining, contains a thousand articles of luxury, every one of which cost a Prince's ransom. There are inlaid tables, inlaid writing desks, and secretaries, clocks that run three years, all encrusted with diamonds and other precious stones—well, if there is any form of luxury that is not in this apartment it was because the Empress and her friends forgot it.

The tax on beer in Austria is something more than the cost of producing it.

There is a magnificent hall of festivities in the center of this side of the palace which is worth a voyage to see. It is about 40 feet in length by 100 in width. The roof is supported by massive pillars of the rarest marble, several feet in diameter, each surmounted with a capital, cut, designed and executed by the great masters. There are gorgeous chandeliers, holding in all 3,000 gas jets, and when his Imperial majesty gives a ball in honor of the visit of some other potenate, or the birth or marriage of a Prince, or something of the kind, these walls are covered to half their hight with the rarest and most costly flowers, no expense being spared to make it as near a paradise as light, flowers and decorations can do it.

The tax on cloth in Austria is about twice the cost of the cloth.

Then there is the throne room, where he receives foreign ministers and does other kingly acts. The raised dais on which he sits is wonderful in its velvet, and gilt, and decorations generally, and calculated to inspire a sort of awe in a Republican beholder.

There is a very heavy tax on every hand-cart in Vienna, and even on the dogs that draw them.

Standing at one end of this vast succession of salons and looking through the entire 16, with their polished floors, marble or tapestry covered walls, and ceilings with the lavish display of gilt, and mirrors, and all that, one feels as though the royalty which g ves you all these delights—to look at—had some good points about it after all.

There is a very heavy tax on every pound of flour made in the Empire.

The other side and the two ends of the enormous palace are sacred to the living rooms of His Majesty, his family, and the guards and servants necessary. The household guard is a gorgeous body of selected men in a wonderful uniform, and the most showy arms and accoutrements. Their principal business is to stand around the entrances in stiff postures, salute their officers as they pass and draw their pay.

The farmer in Austria who plants tobacco has two pounds a year for his own use, and the remainder of his crop he must sell to the Government at the Government price. The profits go to the support of these gorgeous guards.

The jewel room is well worth a visit. There are crowns of the Emperor, crowns of the Empress, crowns and decorations for the various members of the royal family, all in good gold, mind you, and set as thick with diamonds as human skill could do it. There are collars of solid diamonds, the center one being always larger than a hickory nut, and amethysts, and rubies and onyxes, and emeralds, and every other kind of stone which have a value beyond the power of figures to express. There are bracelets and necklaces, dozens, scores, hundreds of them, all of diamonds, and rings and ornaments to be worn in the hair, on the arms, and even in the buckles of shoes, all diamonds or other stones of even more value, and all borne, as befits their preciousness, in solid gold. No less metal would be worthy to serve to hold these priceless gems. It is a glittering and gorgeous collection, there being a glass case over eight feet square covered with these precious jewels, any one or which is worth more in the markets of the world than an entire County of land in Kansas. It is a pleasant thing to know that the royal family is so well provided in this respect.

The poor prostitute on the street is taxed two florins, 80 cents, a week.

We were not permitted to see the Emperor's chapel, where he makes his devotions daily, all by himself, as that is too sacred for the common herd to gaze at. It is said, however, to be something wonderfully magnificent.

Every cafe in Vienna pays a regular tax each year for the privilege of feeding the people.

AN HOUR IN THE STABLES.

An hour in the Imperial stables gives you quite as good an idea of royalty as the palace. This institution encloses, as does the palace, an entire square of ground, in the center of which is a very pleasant park and riding school, in which the Empress and the Princesses and Princes of the blood practice in the Summer. These stables are arched and vaulted, the ceilings frescoed, and the entire establishment lighted with gas from really elegant chandeliers.

There is a tax on every head of cabbage that comes into the City, which the farmer who produces, and the mechanic and laborer who consumes, pays.

In these stables are 400 horses, of the best breeds the world produces, and every one perfect in form, action, color, and style.

Just across the street from these stables there is a new building in course of construction, and you notice a hundred or more old, gray-headed women carrying brick and mortar up steep ladders to the top.

These horses are stabled according to the use they are put to, and the colors all kept together. Thus one immense stable is devoted to the heavy carriage horses, used for the large carriages of state, and the brown, white, and gray are all stalled together, each color by itself. The mangers from which they eat their hay are silverplated, and the troughs from which they drink are of elaborately carved marble.

Looking through a window from one of these stalls you observe the old women working on the building eating their dinner. It consists of a not very large piece of black bread and a pint of very bad beer.

There are a dozen or more black horses used only on mourning occasions, and a score or more of beautiful white horses used only on certain festive occasions. There are the saddle-horses, of which the large ones for the Kaiser and Empress and the smaller ones for their children, are all English and Arabian, and there is a pedigree, attested, of every one. Their names, date of birth, and all that, is on an engraved plate over the stall. These horses are all marvels of beauty. They are, every one of them, perfect in form, and they are groomed till their skins shine like satin. When out, either before a carriage or under the saddle, they step as though they knew that, like their riders, they are not of common clay. Next to being a King it would be a good thing to be a King's horse, much better that than being a subject.

There is a very heavy tax on the hay and oats which these horses eat, and though the royal family are not called upon to pay it, the truckmen and cabmen do, however.

Then there are draft horses, for the various purposes of the royal household, it requiring four and a complicated wagon for the purposes of the royal laundry.

By the way, the washermoman who comes and takes your soiled linen from your hotel and washes it and returns it in a basket on her plebean head has to pay a license for the privilege, as well as a heavy tax on soap and water.

There is a vast hall with a sanded floor, devoted to the use of the Empress and the youngsters of the family, when they wish to ride in the Winter. The Empress is the best horsewoman in Europe, and she pleases the people very frequently in the Summer by riding in the Prater.

This royal circus makes the people satisfied with the enormous tax they pay on coffee, which is a prime necessity in Austria.

It requires, to care for these stables and the horses, an army of 400 men, including grooms, blacksmiths and all. There is a shoeing shop in the enclosure, under charge of a skilled mechanic, and the royal horses are shod in magnificent style.

The horse-shoer, outside, pays a tax on every nail he drives, as well as on the hammer he drives it with.

The carriage repository is quite as gorgeous as the stables for the horses. You are shown the grand gilt affairs used at the coronations of a long line of Emperors and Empresses. There are mourning coaches used on the occasion of royal deaths. (Kings do die the same as other people, but these do not show as many marks of usage as could be wished). There is the sledge used by Maria Theresa on the ice on the Danube, and the sedan chair in which she was wont to be carried on her mountain excursions. There is the carriage in which Napoleon rode on the occasion of his forced marriage with the Austrian Princess Louise (I shouldn't suppose the Hapsburgs would keep that memento of their great humiliation.) Then comes something over 200 modern carriages, now in every day use by the Court, all of the most costly and luxurious kind.

The chambermaid at your hotel will show you a book she has to procure of the Government at stated intervals, and pay for out of her 12 guldens a month and what the guests give her.

Each occasion requires a particular sort of a coach as well as particular kinds of horses to draw it, so as there are a great many occasions there are a great many kinds of coaches. The collection of small carriages drawn by diminutive ponies for the use of the children of the Court, is remarkable.

The tax on meat in Austria makes it impossible for the laboring classes to use it except at rare intervals.

The harness room is a rare sight. There are hundreds of harnesses. Some finished in gold, others in silver and others in steel, which glitter like diamonds, and one set, peculiarly artistic, was finished in carved ivory.

There is a tax on every fire place in Vienna whether fire is ever put in it or not. The Government goes on the presumption that there ought to be fire in it, to the end of obtaining a revenue on fuel, which is also very heavily taxed.

The grooms and helpers in these stables and carriage rooms are all well-fed and well lodged, though not so well as the horses. The horses have the cleanest and best of straw, with a woven straw matting at the edge of the stall, and no parlor is kept cleaner.

There is by the way, a tax on every load of straw that comes into the City, excepting of course the superfine selected grade used in the Imperial stables.

Take the palace and jewel room, and stables, and all together it is rather a good thing to be a Kaiser.

Vienna lives more by night than any City on the continent. Some of her people must go to bed sometime, for there are large manufactories in the City, which are occupied all day, and people cannot dance all night and work all day, but the number of the all-night cafes, and dance houses, and the extent of their patronage, would lead to the belief that all the residents of the City and all the strangers within its gates slept only in day light. There are all grades of them from the highest, patronized by the best people, down to the lowest, which are kept open for the amusement of the irreclaimably vicious.

THE SEAMY SIDE.

An excursion into the lower quarter, out side the barriers inhabited exclusively by the lower classes was not entirely without interest. You pass outside the gates of the City, giving the Austrian Government 10 kreutzers each for the privilege of returning. Here is where the low life of Vienna is to be seen. There are miles of streets, almost every house in which is a wine and beer, or rum shop, every one with a dance hall attached. Here you see what is very seldom in the City proper, men and women in all stages of intoxication, brandy usurping the place of wine, beer and coffee, and here you see the low-browed, villainous looking ruffians who infest the borders of every City, the kind of men who look hungrily at a well-dressed passer-by, as if he was watching an opportunity to put a knife into him for the watch he carries and the loose silver he may have in his pocket, the kind of men you would not willingly encounter in a dark alley, men who would kill even for the depreciated currency of the Empire, and never think of the per cent. they were losing by not being thieves in England or America where a dollar is a dollar, and not 85 cents.

Long rows of houses with lights streaming from the windows and sounds of music within. Enter any one of them and you are in a vast hall filled with with ruffianly, full-grown men, the same kind that you encountered lurking outside, and ruffianly half-grown boys, quite as old in appearance, except in the matter of size, as the men; boys with the premature development that vice always produces. It is curious that virtue does not mature as quickly as vice. A good boy is a boy till he becomes a man, and even then his boyhood lingers as if loth to leave him. But vice is a hot-bed, a forcing bed, that ripens boys early. You see women, beautiful women, but blowsy, ill-kept and run to seed, women with hollow eyes and faces unnaturally lighted up, wild-eyed and vicious-looking, reflecting the style of the men they are surrounded with. The orchestra pours forth its music, and good music it is, the floor is filled with dancers, who dance not in any decorous way, but with a wild abandon, as if each dancer had something on the mind which he or she wished to drown in the excitement of motion. Waiters are hurrying hither and thither, but not with beer, wine and coffee, as in the cafes in the City, but with smaller glasses and large bottles. You need not taste the contents of the bottles to know what they contain—the faces of the drinkers say "brandy," quite as plainly as though the bottles were labeled in large letters.

These houses never close till daylight and are always crowded. The stranger needs to have his coat buttoned close to protect his watch, and his hands in his pockets, always, and an early exit and a retreat by the middle of the street is advisable. Wo be to him if he touches the fiery liquor of the establishments, and double so if he is foolish enough to join in the dance. He is certain to be robbed, if not worse. The Austrian rough is a dangerous man.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of these places in this quarter of the City, in fact, it is made up entirely of them. Every one is the rendevous of thieves, and no one but the lawless frequent them.

A Church Member Who Pleaded Guilty.

Wall Street News.

A member of a church congregation in Wisconsin was last Fall charged with gambling in stocks, and brought up before a committee for investigation. The trial began by a deacon asking;

"Brother Smith, the charge is gambling in stocks."

"Yes, sir."

"And you plead not guilty?"

"No, sir, I plead guilty."

"Then you do buy and sell stocks, speculate in wheat and oats, and sell futures in pork?"

"I do, sir. Didn't I give $1,000 in cash to help build this church?"

"Yes."

"Well, I scooped that in on a little deal in pork. Didn't I pay in $500 on the organ?"

"Yes."

"That was part of my profits on a spec in oats. Didn't I foot up a deficiency of $400 in the minister's salary this year?"

"Yes."

"That came from a rise in stocks. Didn't I chip in $700 toward the parsonage?"

"Yes."

"That came from a corner in oats. Haven't I whacked up on the orphan asylum, the new bridge, the park, and the fire engine?"

"You have."

"Well, that means more corners and holding on till I felt my hair growing gray. Gentlemen, I will step out a moment, and let you reach a verdict."

He stepped, but it was only 30 seconds before he was called in and congratulated on the verdict of "Not guilty."

Acknowledged His Signature.

Hartford (Conn.) Globe.

A man from a neighboring Town wished one of our banks to take his note, a short time ago. The Directors said they would cash his note if his brother would indorse it. The next day in came the man with his brother's signature on the note. The bank took it and paid the money. When the note became due the signer did not pay it, and the bank notified the brother. That gentleman came into the counting-room in amazement, and asked, "What have you against me?"

"Didn't you indorse a note for your brother?" asked the cashier.

"Not that I know of," replied the man.

"Isn't this your signature?" demanded the bank official, producing the note.

The man looked at his name, written on the paper and rubbed his eyes.

"Yes," said he, "that's my signature, sure; but I should think he might have allowed me to write it."

Mr. McWhirter and His Goat.

Galveston News.

Thomas McWhirter, of San Antonio, was at work in his yard. He took off his coat and laid it across the fence, without considering the proximity of his robust and resolute goat. Presently he turned around and beheld the coat in the mud and the goat on the roof of the chicken-coop, joyously munching what looked precisely like the red morocco pocket-book in which Mr. McWhirter had placed $2,000 in Government bonds. The thought of a $4 goat eating a $2,000 breakfast almost drove him crazy. The goat saw blood in his eye and ran, with Mr. McWhirter in pursuit. At last the animal was caught, killed and dissected, but almost the only thing not found in the capacious stomach was the bonds, for the very good reason that they were safe at home in the pocket of another coat.

For the Blade.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

BY MARY T. DOWNEY.

Just upon the threshold pausing,
Where, in silence, meet
Woman's deep and tender feeling
With thy fancies sweet.
Rounding into richer being,
Blent with tints serene,
Life, for thee, unfolds its fullness,
Bright-eyed, Sweet Sixteen.

Turn the page of life, sweet maiden,
Gently turn the page;
Here the story must be written
Of thy youth and age.
Write the thoughts of love and duty
Every line between,
Seal them with thy sunny kisses,
Joyous, Sweet-Sixteen.

Don the robe and wear it lightly
O'er thy garb of youth,
And a woman, stand a woman,
In the light of truth.
Graceful as the fawn that leapeth,
Royal as a queen,
Lift thy hand and take the scepter,
Gentle, Sweet-Sixteen.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XVI.

A SYLVAN WEDDING.

The hermit, having impressed upon Godfrey the necessity of remaining quietly beneath the beech-trees till the character of the men approaching the grotto was made known, descended the steep, winding path, and was soon hidden from sight by the massed intertwinings of boughs and creepers, which, albeit, it was Winter, made the thick forest scarcely more penetrable to the eyesight than when the leaves and Summer foliage decked the trees.

The hermit's prudence was commendable.

Should the advancing body rovbpeoet a band of reckless marauders, the known poverty of the old man, as well as his holy character, would protect him from violence. Should the advancing troop be soldiers of the King, who might, perchance, have authority to arrest Sir Godfrey Tavener wherever found, still the sanctity of the venerable hermit who had surrendered the world for religion's sake would keep his cell inviolate.

Though unused to inaction, Godfrey was forced to acknowledge that in the present instance, not only his own, but also Cicely's safety, might depend upon his remaining concealed, so from his point of vantage, sword in hand, he watched eagerly every rustling bush, every glitter of arms, through the interlacing branches of the forest monarchs, while he straightened his ears for any sound by which he might gather the character of these unexpected visitors to the domains, which, save by the holy recluse, were scarcely trodden from year's end to year's end.

Amidst the soughing of the sea breeze and the twittering of birds, there reached him, from time to time, the murmur of human voices, but so distant as to convey no meaning to his eager ears.

Then, after a pause, the rustling tread of the men amongst the thick, long leaves became audible, advancing nearer, and yet more near, on and on towards the knoll surmounted by beech trees, upon which Godfrey waited in anxious expectation.

He could hardly question, that whoever they might be they would prove friends, for the hermit would not have revealed to hostile strangers, the path which led to his grotto, and meditative walks.

Slowly climbing the short but steep ascent, leaning heavily on his long oaken staff, the hermit toiled back to the young knight.

"Who be they?" cried Godfrey eagerly, "are they friends or foes?"

"And I credit him, who would appear to be their leader, they are friends of thine, young sir, though none of mine."

"My friends!" echoed Godfrey.

"Aye, thy friends," cried a loud hearty voice, if so be, Sir Godfrey Tavener hath not forgotten Dick Venables, of the 'Seaflower.'"

"Thank Heaven!" Godfrey exclaimed fervently, "we feared that all save our two selves, had perished with the 'Seaflower,' in the angry waves."

"Many a good fellow has gone to his last account," replied the Captain, "but what of that? 'Tis a sailor's death, and for my part I would sooner lie beneath the waves, than cribbed and cabined in a deep clay hole. Well, well lad, I am heartily glad, that thou hast reached dry land, both thou and the fair damsel, who was bold as the bravest of us, in the last hours of the ill-fated brig."

"And what brings you hither, Capt. Venables?"

"Faith! the same need to eat, drink and sleep that have led thy steps in the same direction. We wandered long by the coast, but could see no opening in the thick, all but impenetrable wood, till we met with the faint track which conducted us to the good friend and venerable man who hath promised that, though we number a score, he will find us wherewith to stay our hunger and to quench our thirst. As for beds, we shall sleep softer than our wont on Nature's couches of leaves and moss."

"A score," repeated Godfrey; "dost say there be a score of you?"

"Aye—and 'twould have been well had there been a score more."

"Aye, 'twould have been better, but a score might do," responded Godfrey, dreamily talking to himself rather than addressing Dick Venables.

"Gads my life! Godfrey", quoth the Captain, "I know not what it may be that exercises thy mind, but a score of Dick Venables' men are worth a couple of score of any others. Say, what is't thou hast in hand. So it be not treason against the King, nor sacrilege against our mother the Church, I am with thee lad—and even should it be one of these exceptions," and he winked knowingly, "why lad, my love for thee might urge me to risk my head—or my soul—but I crave your pardon, holy sir," and he bent to the recluse, "we sailor men must run the merry jest, when we are ashore."

"That, of which the young knight thinks, is not a jest," said the Hermit gravely, "though I be by profession a man of peace, there be men whom it is well to smite hip and thigh, kill, slay, destroy, root and branch, trunk and limb, and such a one there is within a score of miles from this spot."

"And he be an enemy of Godfrey's, I am for him, I and my men, my men, and let it come to cracking of pates 'twill be hard if he escape with a sound sconce. His name lad—prithee, his name."

"'Tis a greater and more desperate undertaking than thou wottest of, good friend," replied Godfrey, slowly. "There lies a castle within a day's march from here, where I was brought up, where I learnt such poor skill in arms as I now possess. This castle is the stronghold of a powerful noble, one who albeit some what rough to others, had for me mostly a kindly smile, a gentle word. I met him at the King's court awhile since, and then, in terms which I shall ever remember, he spoke to me as equal to equal—nay, more, with affection—promising me his protection and his aid. Moreover, he hinted, though 'tis past belief, that I had a blood kinship to him, a claim upon his regard and his hospitality, that come when I would, should never be unheeded."

"'Tis a worthy noble, truly; but methinks this sounds more of feasting than of fighting."

"I gave but little heed to his words. I am not of those who would grow sleek and fat feeding at a rich man's table, living on the bread of idleness. Though I had no thought of venturing hither, as thou, honest Dick, knowest right well, the elements have conspired to throw me ashore within a few miles of Risborough Castle."

"Boy, it is the voice of fate," said the hermit, solemnly.

"By my faith! I see not where I and my merry crew can help thee, Master Godfrey," said Dick Venables, "unless it be the Earl hath so much good cheer he cannot eat it down without the aid of a score of half-starved sailors."

"Trouble hath fallen upon my kinsman," said Godfrey, gravely. "This old man hath told me but now that, smitten by a sudden illness, an illness which hath cramped the strongest muscles in Christendom, and left the most powerful of King Henry's nobles helpless, almost powerless, The Earl of Castletowers, who erst quelled all opposition with a glance of his flashing eyes, now lies unable to move without assistance, a mere baby, prostrate and helpless."

"Good Master Godfrey, but we be not chirugeons!"

"Aye! perchance ye be, though ye know it not. There is one, formerly his trusted servant, his paid lieutenant, a rogue and swashbuckler, but yet it may be at times a useful villain, who now, heedless of the favors conferred upon him, unmindful of the benefits he has received from the Earl, has, with a handful of spirits, bold, reckless and unscrupulous as himself, seized upon the Castle, put those to death who would have questioned him, and from this stronghold, he issues forth from time to time, to murder, rob, and pillage in the name of the crippled Earl of Castletowers, whom he keeps close prisoner within the innermost chambers of an almost impregnable fortress."

"And thou wouldst have us lend thee a helping hand, Godfrey, to slay this foul usurper, and to restore the Earl to his dignity and honor?"

"I would."

"I am with thee, lad, and so, I wager freely, are my brave boys yonder, who would rather fight than eat. Who is the fellow who has dared so boldly to seize the Castle and lord it thus over the country?"

"They call him by the name of Vamp."

"Vamp!" echoed Dick Venables. "I know the scoundrel well. He served me a scurvy trick, and 'twill be a pleasure to me to be even with him, even were it not in thy cause, Godfrey. We will oust the old bird from his eyrie, or never let me see blue water again."

"I thank thee," said Godfrey, extending his hand.

"Nay, man, thank me not," answered Dick Venables; "'Tis a pleasure, and as for my brave fellows yonder, they too have a grudge against the man you speak of, for at a French port, he—no, after all, 'tis a long story and scarce worth the telling, but they have an old grudge against him, an' 'twill be strange an' they find not the means to cry quits."

"By the rood!" quoth the hermit, shaking his staff in the direction of the castle, "had I not years since forsworn combat, and vowed my life to reflection and prayer I would fain accompany you."

"And so thou shalt, old man," cried Dick Venables, clapping the hermit heartily on the back, "for all thy white beard and measured speech, thou art a man at heart, I warrant me."

"No, no, it must not be," said the hermit, edging away from the sea-captain, to avoid the repetition of a kindly meant, but still staggering blow. "You shall have my prayers, and—ahem—such poor counsel as I can give you; such information as is to be obtained from the neighboring peasantry, is yours."

"Faith and you will do this, we will spare you in the field," muttered Dick Venables.

"But," pursued the old hermit and he laid his long, thin, bony hand on Godfrey's sleeve, "for any help that I may be, I claim a boon. I, to whom the people come on bended knees, to crave a blessing, now ask of thee Master Godfrey Tavener a favour, which thou alone canst grant me."

"'Tis granted father, before asking," replied the young knight.

"The fair maid whom by the blessing of Heaven I have restored to life, and to the arms of one whom she loves better than life itself—"

"What of her, father?"

"I crave the privilege to join your hands and make ye man and wife."

"By my troth I ask no greater happiness!" cried Godfrey.

"In after times, perchance, thy nuptials may be celebrated in some grand cathedral, when the scent of incence shall fill the air, and the voice of sweet-toned choirs shall hail the bride and bridegroom. Perchance, in after days the mitred prelate of a distant City may spread his hands to bless the union, but remember, remember, then, Godfrey, in the fullness of thy power and thy glory, how once thou stoodst beneath the beech trees in the forest before you rough crucifix, hewn from the wood by these poor hands, and how there in the sight of heaven and before me thou tookst the fairest, purest maid on God's earth to be thy helpmeet,"

"A wedding—a wedding!" cried Dick Venables. "A wedding to-day and a fight to-morrow! We are in paradise."

"

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	2 60
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 50
Weekly Am. Tee Journal	2 00	2 60
MONTHLIES.		
While Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 75
Lodie's Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 50
Pharmacutical Journal		2 50
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Andrews' Young Magazine	2 00	2 75
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Dodsworth's Musical Word	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the same time one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author (rarely must 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The editor of the Indianapolis *News* has tried the experiment of eating cheese with celery, and refuses to take any more.

It is said that the death of Mr. Critchett, the eminent English oculist, was hastened by remorse for a grave mistake made by him in an operation.

A statue of Chief Justice Chase, nine feet high, is incomplete, because an enterprising colored man of Washington stole the bronze head that belongs to it.

The Hon. C. W. Stone, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, was last week presented by the State Senate with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at $300.

Labouchere asserts that cancer haunts low-lying riversides and the mouths of streams which receive sewers. It is prevalent in Holland and along the mouths of the Scheldt and the Rhine.

The freezing of fish, flowers and other articles in blocks of ice which are used in the windows of restaurants, making very attractive signs, is practiced by the New Orleans ice manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Luft, of New Orleans, has invented a machine which so facilitates and cheapens the preparation of domestic jute that it may be made to compete in price and quality with the importations from India.

Mr. Knight, the Superintendent of the Magnolia Cotton Factory at New Orleans, makes the prediction that in 50 years all the mills of the United States producing plain cotton goods will be located in the South.

The damage to cattle from the recent cold snap was not so great in Texas as at first feared. The largest number reported lost from one pasture was 15 head. The shipments are light now, as the cattle are in bad condition.

Dr. Marion Sims declares that Horace Greeley suffered from "acute meningitis, or cerebro-spinal meningitis," in his last illness, and "should no more have been sent to an insane asylum for treatment than a typhoid fever patient with delirium."

A man who was recently committed to what is known as the stockade at Atlanta, Ga., brings suit against that City for damages to the amount of $10,000 for maltreatment received at the hands of convicts confined there. The convics generally treat the newcomers to what they call an "initiation," and this man alleges that he was unmercifully beaten with a leather strap, while the guards stood by and did not interfere.

A California cat has 5,000 descendants. A Paterson, N. J., ghost carries a cat on its shoulder. A Boston man had a cat hung to its mistress, and there was a rat in the bag. Some years ago there was a cat concert held in Paris. It was called "Concert Miaulant," from the mewing. The cats were trained by having their tails pulled every time a certain note was struck, and the unpleasant remembrance caused each one to mew every time he heard the sound.—*Cincinnati Times*.

An Englishman advertises: "To tradesmen generally, to promoters of new companies, and others—Please do not send circulars, or notices of new undertakings, or other papers to the undersigned. He is now 80 years of age, and as the public can not be aware of this he takes this method of making it known. Nearing, he humbly trusts, the heavenly country, he does not wish to be troubled with the above."

FOR THE LADIES.

The Chilian Minister's wife, Mme. Godoy, is of New Jersey parentage, although born in Peru, while the wife of the Mexican Minister at Washington, Senora Lulu Aliea de Romero, was Miss Allen of Philadelphia.

An American went to see M. and Mme. Dumala in Paris, and asked Sarah's husband what he could wish him. The ex-actor (for he will never tread the boards again) responded, after reflecting for some seconds: "Wish me patience! Sarah is trying when in a bad temper."

One of the correspondents tells of a lady in Washington society who lately attended six entertainments between noon and midnight the same day. First she went to a 12 o'clock lunch, next to a "tea" from 4 to 7, thence to a dinner at half past 7, and afterward to a german. The correspondent adds that the lady is something of an invalid." She seems to be.

One of the two happy men who skated with Miss Langtry in Chicago, says she has a Cockney accent, and he cites this following conversation, to which she was a party: "Mrs. Langtry, are you not disappointed in Chicago?" "I am; it's a perfectly horrid town." "You can denounce it all you please without offending me—I don't live here. I know you like Boston and New York better, especially New York; it reminds me so much of London!"

In England women are still hanged. The latest victim was Louisa Taylor, who had poisoned Mrs. Tregellis at Maidstone. When Marwood began the poisoning process the prisoner merely asked for a glass of water. She walked steadily to the scaffold, her last words being, "Lord, receive my spirit." As Marwood was fixing the rope around her neck she swayed, and would have fallen had not two wardens supported her. The bolt was drawn and fell a distance of nine feet, death being instantaneous. The hoisting of the black flag over the prison gate was watched by about 50 persons.

SNAILS AS A LUXURY.

An Interesting Gastronomic Topic.

Escargot, or Snail, as Cooked, Served and Eaten in New York—The Prices They Bring and Who Swallow Them.

"I have often wondered that so little is known in this country of the use of snails as food," said Henry Poujol, the learned barber, to a *Sun* reporter.

"And have you eaten snails," inquired we.

"Oh, yes, many times. In the old city of Rodez, in the south of France, where I learned my trade, my employer, who was a consumptive, was in the habit of eating snails as a medicine for consumption. It is a common thing there for physicians to prescribe raw snails as a remedy for lung and throat troubles. It is believed that the snail medicine has a softening effect, and it is freely sold in the druggists' shops. There are various preparations of it. My employer, however, used to eat the snails raw. He would walk out into the garden and pick a snail from a grapevine and pick out the meat with a long pin. This he would do half a dozen times a day.

"Are snails eaten raw as food?"

"Not often, although some people prefer them that way. Sometimes ladies will take raw snails and pick out the meat by a dexterous use of their hairpins (you know there are many things that women do with hairpins), and dispose of the delicious morsel at one swallow. People who eat raw snails do not chew them. My employer ate them every day for three years before he died."

"You do not think the eating or the snails killed him?"

"By no means; it prolonged his life?"

"How are the snails cooked as food?"

"They are either boiled or fried. It is usual to starve snails a long time before using them as food. Sometimes they are kept for months. There was a specimen of an Egyptian snail that remained four years dormant in the British Museum. By starvation the watery portions of the animal disappears, and the product is a surprisingly hard flesh. The old Romans used snails for food, and fattened them up by feeding them on cooked meat and flour. The methods of cooking snails vary with the genius of the cook. There is no end to the variety of sauces that may be eaten with them. They are called escargot in France, and every French cook has his favorite method of serving escargot. My old friend Fere, President of the Societe Culinaire, could write you a book on the cooking of snails."

"Are snails widely used as food?"

"Certainly, in many countries of Europe, especially in France. Some are used in Germany; but, of course, the Germans do not know how to cook them, as the Germans cannot cook anything. Perhaps they serve them with sauer kraut. In Roman Catholic communities where snails are plenty they are used during Lent as fish. They are a sort of a land shell fish. But they do not taste like fish. They are, in fact, rather insipid and tasteless, and furnish merely the groundwork or excuse for the artistic cook to construct a palatable meal."

"When did you last eat snails?"

"A year ago last Christmas a friend of mine invited me and my wife to dinner, with the promise that we should have some real French escargot. My mouth watered in anticipation. Escargot is to a Frenchman what pumpkin pie and turkey are to the Yankee. But when I came to eat my old familiar dish I found I had lost my taste for it and relished it no more. I suppose that while I have become acclimated to pie and beans, I have become so far denationalized as to forget escargot."

"Upon what do snails feed?"

"Upon the leaves of vegetables mainly. They are very fond of grape leaves, and flourish in the vine districts. The Burgundy snails are famous. The snails are encouraged because, while they eat some leaves they keep the vines free from parasites. There is one species that is destructive, but most snails are harmless. They are produced toward the end of Spring. Naturalists have described about 1,500 species, but the best for food is found in France. I have never heard of American snails being used as food. They are generally not large enough."

"How large have you seen snails grow?"

"Oh, as big as my stick of pomatum here, but that is a rare size."

"At what price are food snails sold"

"In New York at 50 cents per 100—say the price of oysters. It depends upon where you buy them. In France they are sold as low at 10 cents or 15 cents per 100. They are gathered by poor people like nuts."

"Are they regularly imported here?"

"Oh, yes; there are some brought in that way, but most of them are brought by the officers and crews of French steamers, who take pleasure in supplying escargot to their friends in this country. Every time a French steamer arrives somebody gets a nice meal of escargot."

"Are they sold in cans?"

"Yes; they are put up like sardines. There is the pate escargot, which is a sort of paste; and there is sirop escargot, which is a liquid, and is delicious when served with Bordelaise sauce. As I said before, the merit of escargot as food depends very much upon the sauce with which it is served. I think the nicest way to cook snails is to take them out of the shells, boil them in the sauce, and return them to the shells, so that they will be hot when served. This is a favorite mode of serving them."

"Do you know any good snail story?"

"Yes, sir; I can tell you a marvelous snail story, and as true as it is marvelous. There was a member of the Paris Commune named Jules Allixe, who had a theory of establishing a snail telegraph. The snail has, as you know, a very acute sense of touch, especially with its tentacles. There are four of these retractile tentacles, two of which have eyes at the apex. Allixe had a theory that there were sympathetic snails; that when the delicate tentacular organism of one snail was touched the corresponding organ of another snail would respond by shrinking in the same way. Upon this theory he constructed the idea of a sympathetic snail telegraph. He used to talk about his sympathetic snails and write about them. Of course, everybody laughed at him, as I have observed people always do at anybody who has ideas above the common level. But Allixe did not mind being laughed at. Philosophers never do. They rather suspect they are getting commonplace when the horde does not laugh. Allixe worked away with his trained snails and lectures the last I heard of him. I never heard that he made any very successful experiments, but he was an enthusiast on the subject, and would talk about it as long as he could get anybody to listen to him."

"Are the snails eaten by the poor or the rich?"

"By both, like oysters. You know what a difference there is in the cooking of oysters. You can buy one for a penny at a street stand, or you can get Delmonico to surround it with the embellishments of the culinary art. By both rich and poor, snails are generally eaten as luxuries, as a sort of entree. Many like them done up with garlic, onions, and pepper. Sometimes they are served with butter sauce. When you get to wine sauces, then the escargot gets to be an expensive luxury. You will find that they have snails on the bill of fare at Delmonico's, and all the French restaurants. The French grocers sell them when they can get them. The late M. Gambetta was very fond of snails, which, as prepared at the Maison Doree of Paris, were a famous luxury."

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of billiousness removed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Sen. Hoar presented a petition from Prof. Elliot and other professors of Harvard, asking that no one but a professional or astronomer of experience shall be hereafter eligible for the position of Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, and Bayard inquired whether the Chairman of the Finance Committee expected the session to continue into the evening.

Sen. Morrill replied that he would ask the Senate to sit until late in the evening, with the hope of finishing the bill this week. [Derisive laughter.]

The President—"Until what hour?"

Sen. Morrill—"I do not name an hour."

Sen. Aldrich explained the new classification of cotton thread, yarn, warps, etc.

Sen. Beck said he thought there would be no reduction on this class of goods, but rather an increase of about $570,000. He believed the change from four to seven classes was made to hide the proposed increase of duties, and would give greatly increased opportunities for fraud.

The question of the relative rate of wages in England and this country was again discussed by Sen. Beck and others, and then Sen. Morrill argued in opposition to statements made by Beck concerning increased duties.

The debate was continued at length by Sens. Vance and Aldrich.

Sen. Slater delivered a prepared argument against high protective duties, in favor of a reverenue tariff.

Sen. Anthony interrupted the debate to offer a joint resolution, directing the Public Printer to remove so much of stored property necessary to render the building entirely safe, and appropriating $5,000 for this purpose and to pay for the storage of property elsewhere. The joint resolution passed.

Sen. McPherson introduced a bill to improve the efficiency of the Naval Academy.

The Senate resumed consideration of the common schedule, and Sen. Beck again stated his objection to it.

Sen. Bayard believed the schedule would make a substantial advance in the duties of common goods, but he confessed he found great difficulty in understanding its provisions, and he thought when a man of average amount of intelligence and accustomed to study and frame laws found difficulty in understanding a proposed law, that was pretty good evidence that the law was not fit for a Republic. The reason this schedule was so puzzling was that its preparation had been entrusted to ingenious tecimical experts in cotton manufacture.

Sen. Hoar asked Coke whether he and his party wished to reduce American workingmen to the condition of English workingmen.

Sen. Coke replied he was in favor of well-paid labor, and in order that labor should be well paid, he would relieve it of the burdens imposed upon it by the tariff, thus cheapening the necessaries of life and increasing the purchasing power of wages.

Sen. Chilcott presented the credentials of Sen. Tabor, elected from Colorado, and he was sworn in and took his seat.

Sen. Harris moved to make the duty on cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarns of every form and value 3 per cent. ad valorem.

Sen. Coke spoke at length in favor of tariff for revenue and against a high protective tariff. Under a revenue tariff we would soon drive England, France and Germany, commercially, from the American Continent. Protection, as used by the advocates of a protective tariff, and as manifested in framing this bill, meant the oppression of the many for the benefit of the few. The people of his State wanted no protection, and they were unwilling to be plundered for anybody else.

Several calls of the Senate developed the fact that a quorum was present, and attempt to vote on the pending amendment showed enough votes were withheld to break it.

A motion to adjourn was lost. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Sen. Morgan addressed the Senate and drifted off into a discussion of the Labor question, and finally said he would offer as a substitute for the present bill, a bill which would merely embody the Walker tariff, with schedules arranged according to the prices which the Senate had placed upon them.

The vote on Sen. Harris' amendment resulted—ayes, 13; noes, 24. No quorum.

Sen. Hoar said New England manufacturers of woolen goods paid an annual tribute of $4,000,000 to Texas alone, yet the people of that State desired no protection.

Sen. Cooke said he would vote for free wools if New England would agree to reduce the duty on manufactured woolen goods to 25 per cent.

At 6:35 a vote was taken on Sen. Harris's amendment, which resulted—yeas, 13; noes, 24. No quorum voting.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad.

After the appointment of conferees on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff.

After a spirited debate upon the question, a quorum voted an amendment to the "varnish clause, during which Mills (Tex.) charged Aldrich (Ill.) with uttering falsehoods, but subsequently retracted his remark.

The chemical schedule having been concluded, Morrison offered an additional clause, providing that after July, 1884, there shall be levied and collected, as duty paid on articles, goods, wares, or merchandise in this schedule only 90 per cent. of duties imposed on said articles severally; such reduction would help manufacturing interests, and on the theory of protection could not possibly affect the question of wages. The amendment was lost—75 to 94.

Mr. Townsend offered as a substitute for the whole schedule a proposition providing that for two years following July 1, 1883, there shall be a reduction of 20 per cent. from existing rates in the chemical schedule; for the succeeding two years, a further reduction of 10 per cent., and after that a further reduction of 10 per cent. Lost.

Schedule B (earthenware and glassware) was then considered. Many amendments were offered and rejected, and debate continued at great length.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike ornamented earthern, stone and crockery ware from the list of articles to pay 65 per cent. ad valorem. He contended, it was not just to the poorer classes to classify this common cheap ware with the finest and costliest kind of china.

Mr. Brewer said the kind of painted ware which the gentleman from Kentucky (Carlisle) objected to being classed with finer goods were placed on that category on account of the difficulty to distinguish between low and high grades. He could hand the gentleman from Kentucky a piece of earthenware, which he could not tell from the best chinaware.

Mr. Brewer produced in the course of his remarks, several pieces of crockery and china ware and members gathered around him and listened attentively to his explanations of the various grades of work.

Mr. Carlisle's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Guenther moved to change the duty on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, carboys, etc., from 1½c per pound to 35 per cent advalorem.

Mr. Duester hoped the amendment offered by his colleague could be adopted, claiming that the provision in the bill was to increase nearly 200 per cent over the present rate; the expense of the brewer in bottling 6,000 barrels of beer would be increased by the bill to the amount of $40,000.

The amendment was opposed by Evett and Bayne, to which Reed replied to Mr. Guenther, who said that, for one, as a Republican, as a friend of labor, he would never consent to put more of the people's money into the pockets of insatiate monopolists of Pennsylvania. The bill discriminates in favor of the glassblowers of Pittsburg.

Mr. Hatch characterized the bill as a sham and a fraud, and said this increase on glass bottles was the biggest fraud in it.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole. He gave notice that, under direction of his committee, he would move Monday to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, if he could be recognized by the Speaker for that purpose.

The Senate joint resolution was passed, authorizing and directing the printer to remove such materials from Government printing houses.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Consideration of the Tariff bill was continued. An attempt was made to apply the five-minute rule to debate upon all amendments that might be offered to the cotton schedule, but the proposition was objected to and it fell through.

Sen. Beck offered an amendment to the bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, providing that all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be on shipboard, or in the public stores or bonded warehouses, on the day when the act shall take effect shall pay no other duty upon entry for consumption than if they were imported after that date; and that goods, etc., remaining in bonded warehouses when the act takes effect, and upon which duty shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the old and the new rates.

The duty on cotton thread yarn, warps, or warp yarn valued over 25 cents and not over 40 cents a pound; over 50 and not over 80 cents, 20 cents per pound; over 80 and not over 90 cents, 25 cents per pound; over 90 and not over 70 cents, 33 cents per pound; over 70 and not over 80 cents, 38 cents per pound; over 80, 48 cents per pound.

Sen. Maxey presented the credentials of his colleague, Sen. Coke, re-elected a Senator from Texas. Sen. Vance presented a memorial of certain members of the Legislature of North Carolina asking for a protective duty on tobacco.

HOUSE.

Senate bill to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1884, was passed.

Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the importation of adulterated tea. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported and referred to incorporate the United States Gas and Fuel Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Singleton offered a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Naval Academy, and report the cause of the trouble between the students and the Superintendent of the institution, whether there has been any insubordination on the part of the students, and whether the Superintendent has been exacting, oppressive and tyrannical in his management.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, objected to its present consideration, expressing the hope that the Government could run a school without the interference of Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution inviting the Senate and House to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Joseph Henry on Thursday, the 19th of April, 1883. Referred.

After consideration of the tariff bill the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions on the death of W. M. Lowe, of Alabama. After addresses by Messrs. Jones, (Tex.), Ford and Burrows (Mo.), and Oates and Herbert (Ala.), the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

After executive session the Tariff bill was taken up. Sen. Morrill thought it very unlikely that a bill making larger reductions than the one under consideration could be passed, and appealed to Senators generally to vote for the bill and not leave the question unsettled, thus alarming and deranging all business interests of the country.

A motion offered by Sen. Beck to make the duty on stockings, hose, half hose, shirts and drawers, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or framers or knit by hand, 35 instead of 45 per cent. advalorem, was lost—ayes, 27; nays 27.

Sen. Beck then moved to make it 40 Agreed to—ayes, 32; nays, 21.

On Sen. Beck's motion the rate on cotton cords, braids and gilps not specially enumerated, and corsets of whatever composed, was reduced from 40 to 35 per cent., and the rate on cotton laces, embroideries, insertings, trimmings, lace curtains and cotton velvet was reduced from 45 to 40 per cent.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Cobb—To prevent the Secretary of the Interior from issuing patents to land grant railroads where such roads have not been completed within a specific time.

By Mr. Belford—To promote commercial relations between Central and South America.

Mr. Grant moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill establishing the Territory of North Dakota and providing temporary government therefor. This gave rise to brief but interesting debate, in the course of which Mr. Burrows (Mich.) and Randall indulged in some very sharp language towards each other, which created considerable excitement. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—ayes, 101; nays, 110—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Burrows if he meant to dispute his word, and Burrows declined to yield, when Randall said: "This is the last place I would seek a personal controversy, but I want you to be a man, and if you want to insult me, do it in some other place than here."

Mr. Burrows had misunderstood some remark of Randall's, and immediately said there was no correctness in the statement, which led Randall to reply as above. An understanding was soon reached, but during this passage there was great confusion in the House.

Mr. Carpenter moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to quiet the title of settlers on DesMoines River lands. Agreed to—146 to 74.

Mr. Richardson (S. C.) moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill to provide a civil government for the Territory of Alaska. Lost—Yeas, 160; nays, 80.

Mr. Cannon moved to suspend the rules and bring the Legislative Appropriation bill before the House, for immediate consideration. Lost.

Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution: "That on the fifth of February, or on any day thereafter, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having consideration of the House Tariff bill, is hereby empowered to order the bill and amendments thereto to the House for action, with such recommendations as may be determined upon by a majority of the votes of said Committee, and on February 12 a motion made in Committee of the Whole to rise and report the bill to the House, shall take precedence of the motion and amendment."

The motion was seconded—120 to 89.

Mr. Kelley said the country expected this Congress to revise the revenue system and reduce excessive surplus income.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The President laid before the Senate the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, stating that the piers of the railway bridges across the Mississippi are dangerous to navigation and asked the construction of shore booms as soon as possible.

A resolution was agreed to instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire whether any claim agents in Washington are guilty of extortion.

After a short Executive session, Sen. Morrill moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

Sen. Ferry asked unanimous consent to take up the river and harbor bill, and said, in his opinion and the opinion of the public, the tariff bill would not pass this session, and if the newspapers could be believed, this was the opinion of the President himself.

Several Senators insisted on proceeding with the tariff bill, and Sen. Ferry accepted the suggestion that the post-route bill lie over till to-morrow and the tariff bill was taken up.

Sen. Beck moved to make the duty on woolen cloth, shawls and all kinds of manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not especially enumerated or provided for, 35c. instead of 40c. per pound, leaving the additional ad valorem duty 35 per cent., as in the bill.

Sen. Sherman offered a substitute for Beck's amendment, which being objected to, he modified to read as follows: "Woolen cloths, woolen shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. advalorem; when valued at above 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. advalorem." Agreed to.

Sen. Beck's amendment was withdrawn and the paragraph left in this form.

On motion of Sen. Aldrich, the duty on flannels, blankets, hats and wool, knit goods and all goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part, reported, the hair of alpaca, goat or other animals except such as are composed in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for, and valued at about 80 cents per pound, was made 35 cents per pound and 40 cents advalorem. On Sen. Beck's motion the duty on bunting was reduced from 12 to 10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. advalorem.

Sen. Vance moved to make the duty on woolen dress goods, having cotton warp, worsted stuffs, etc, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The amendment was rejected.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, the House resolution in relation to the death of Reps. Hawk and Updegraff was received. Sens. Sherman and Pendleton spoke of Updegraff's life and services, and Sens. Hampton and George, of Hawk. At the conclusion of the remarks, the usual resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Tucker moved to reduce the duty on cast polished plate glass, undelivered, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 64 by 60 inches square from 25 to 15 cents per square foot. A running debate followed and at last Mr. Kelley moved the Committee rise for the purpose of closing the debate. This proposition was met with considerable opposition, but the motion finally prevailed. Mr. Kelley moved to limit debate on the pending paragraph to five minutes, which was agreed to and the House again went into Committee and Mr. Tucker's motion was lost.

Consideration of the metal schedule was entered upon.

Mr. Kelley, under instructions from his Committee, moved to increase from 50 to 75 cents per ton, the duty on iron ore, including maganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residium from burnt iron ore.

Pending action on Mr. Kelley's motion, the Committee rose, and public business being suspended, appropriate resolutions upon the life and public services of the late Representatives Updegraff, (Ohio,) and Hawk, (Ill.) were offered. After an address eulogistic of Updegraff by J. D. Taylor, Atherton, McKinley, Kinner and Willis, and eulogistic of Hawks by Hilton, Sherman, Anderson, Davis, (Ill.) Rosecrans, Carpenter, Wheeler and Custil, the resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the deceased Representatives, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

At the close of the morning business the Senate held a brief executive session. When the doors re-opened the Tariff bill was taken up.

Sen. Beck moved to strike out the paragraph embracing women's and childrens' dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of like description now and heretofore known as worsted stuffs, the warp which is made wholly of cotton, linen, ramie, china grass or other vegetable materials, or of a combination of them, and weft wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, and to substitute for it a classification of the existing law, the rates of duty per square yard being reduced one cent.

Sen. Morrill opposed the amendment, and then Lamar made a lengthy argument against the protective policy.

The subject was further discussed by Sens. Morrill, Dawes and others, and Sen. Aldrich criticised the tabular statement presented by Sen. Beck in connection with the duties on womens' and childrens' dress goods as misleading, and said, if prepared, as Sen. Beck had stated, by a man familiar with the subject, it had been prepared with the deliberate intention to deceive the Senate; therefore it is not strange that the Senator from Kentucky declines to give the name.

Incidentally Sen. Aldrich mentioned Carhort, appraiser in New York, (whose name has been used in connection with the statement,) as evidently a partisan of the importers.

Sen. Beck—"I have no doubt they will have him removed very promptly if they find that to be true."

Sens. Hawley and Aldrich—"He ought to be."

Sen. Beck—"I have no doubt you will try your best among you to have him removed. It's a pity he gave his name."

Sen. Aldrich, in concluding his statement, said he could hardly trust himself to speak of the spectacle presented here of American manufacturers, honest respectable men, being compelled to plead in the Senate for their lives, and assailed by means of anonymous communications in the interest of importers, a class, according to the statement of a Constable before the Tariff Commission, composed largely of foreigners, who come here merely to make money and who do not become American citizens, or take an interest in American institutions.

Sen. Beck said that Aldrich, as the agent of men who were seeking to plunder the public Treasury, manifested great anxiety to know the name of the compiler of this table, and shows his animus by denouncing a New York appraiser who had dared to tell the truth. This gentleman would probably be dismissed, as David A. Wells was dismissed years ago for the same reason.

Sen. Allison said if the paragraph under discussion was intended to include only all wool goods, the Committee on Finance had been unfortunate in the choice of phraseology, and he suggested the two paragraphs embracing "women's and childrens' dress goods," be recommitted for revision.

Sen. Sherman said that wool growers complained that their interests had been sacrificed and those of manufacturers unduly favored by both the Committee on Finance and the Tariff Committee, and he thought these paragraphs ought to be revised by the Committee.

After some further discussion all the remainder of the wool schedule, except the paragraph embracing webbings, gorings, beltings, etc., was informally passed over in order to give the Committee on Finance opportunity to consider it further. The silk schedule was read and left unchanged.

The next schedule (books, papers, etc.), was taken up.

Sen. Ingalls said he would move to put books on the free list.

Sen. Bayard moved to make the duty 15 per cent. Adopted—31 to 18.

Sen. Vance then moved to strike out the paragraph so as to let books, pamphlets and other printed matter go upon the free list. The motion was agreed to—ayes, 24; noes, 23.

The motion to put pulp for making paper on the free list was lost—ayes, 24; noes, 27.

The sundries schedule was next taken up. The paragraphs embracing bonnets, hats and hoods of chip, grass, palmleaf and materials for hats were passed over informally. The button paragraph was amended by adding "not including brass, gilt or silk buttons."

The duty on candles and tapers of all kinds was made 2 per cent., and on card clothing 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Sen. Davis (W. Va.) the duty on bituminous coal and shale, was made 75 cents per ton—ayes, 21; noes, 20.

On motion of Sen. McPherson, the clause imposing a duty of $5 per ton on emery ore was struck out, Sen. McPherson stating he would move to place emery on the free list.

Sen. Bayard offered an amendment imposing a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on friction or lucifer matches of all descriptions. Agreed to.

Sen. Aldrich offered an amendment imposing a duty of 50 cents a pair upon gloves, kid or leather, cut to shape, or otherwise partially manufactured, but at the suggestion of other Senators, an amendment, making the rate 50 per cent. advalorem, was agreed to.

Sen. Bayard offered a substitute for the paragraph embracing gunpowder and all explosive substances. The provisions in the House Tariff bill, laying a duty of six cents per pound on powder, etc., valued at 20 cents per pound or less, and 10 cents per pound on that valued above 20 cents was agreed to—ayes, 30; noes, 15.

On motion of Sen. Sewell latter's plush, composed of silk or silk and cotton, was inserted at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The provision embracing calf skins was made to read calf skins tanned or tanned and dressed, etc.

Sen. Hawley moved to insert "garden seeds, except the seed of the sugar beet, 20 per cent. advalorem." Agreed to—ayes, 22; noes, 20.

Sen. Allison moved to make the duty on marble in block 60 cents per cubic foot, and on marble slabs and paving tiles $1.10 per cubic foot. Agreed to.

On motion of Sen. Vance pipes of wood were inserted at the same rate as those of clay, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Sen. Vance moved to make the duty on diamonds, cut or uncut, and precious stones of all kinds, 25 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to—ayes, 21; noes, 18.

The paragraphs embracing salt in bags, etc., and stones, unmanufactured, etc., were passed over informally until to-morrow.

When the vote was announced, Sen. Vance moved to adjourn. No quorum voting, the Senate was called, when 52 Senators answered, and Coke moved an executive session. Motion lost and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

During the remainder of the session the House will take a recess daily from 5:30 to 7:30.

The House went into committee on the Tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Kelley increasing the duty on iron ore, including maganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residium from burnt pyrites, from 50 to 75 cents per ton. Mr. Kelley withdrew his amendment and moved to fix the rate at 60 cents per ton; also to increase the duty on sulphuret iron in its natural state containing less than 10 per cent. silicia, from 50 to 75 cents per ton.

Mr. Anderson offered an amendment, to come in after the headline of the schedule consisting of the metal schedule, as agreed upon by the Senate. He submitted that if it was intended to pass any tariff bill this session, it could only be done by meeting medium views as expressed by the the Senate schedule. If that was done, the country could get tariff legislation; if not, it would get no tariff legislation.

Mr. Carlisle appealed to gentlemen on the other side to let a vote be taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas, in order that the sense of the Committee could be ascertained on the question whether it preferred the Senate schedule to that reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means. If it were the sense of the Committee to take the Senate schedule, which would make a reduction of $4,941,000, he would not offer a single amendment nor utter a single word of debate. Gentlemen on the other side could offer any amendment they wished. This was fair to every body.

Mr. Page inquired whether Mr. Anderson's proposition did not intend to substitute the Senate schedule for the House schedule.

Mr. Anderson replied he would answer that question when the proper time came.

Mr. Page—"I hope the gentleman will be honest with this side. He has been put forward by the other side."

"He has not," indignantly explained Mr. Anderson.

"He ought to have the candor to state," began Mr. Page.

Mr. Carlisle—"We have not had a word of consultation with the gentleman."

"And I want the gentleman to understand," continued Mr. Anderson, excitedly and emphasizing his words by blows of his fist on his desk, "that nobody except myself runs me—not the highest Protectionist on this side, nor the lowest Free Trader on that, nor the gentleman from California."

Mr. Robinson (Mass.) rose to a point of order, that Mr. Anderson's amendment was not in order, and a long discussion ensued, the Republicans contending that as the amendment was in fact a substitute, it could not be considered until the House schedule had been completed. Finally the Chair sustained the point of order and the question recurred on Kelley's amendment, and after a protracted discussion it was lost.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment imposing a duty of 50 cents per ton on ore pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing more than 45 per cent. of sulphur and less than three per cent. of copper, (dry assay.) Speaking to the amendment, Mr. McGinnis, while declaring himself as leaning toward free trade, asserted as long as the machinery used in producing copper ore was protected, the copper wanted its share of the spoils, and Mr. Cox suggested the gentleman had come down to the doctrine of the mutuality of rascality—"McGinnis and the Rocky Mountains don't propose to

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give a lift to our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon a parate heet. Questions for this department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

J. D. H. Delaney Belmbeck, Iowa, wants some one to send the songs "Terry's Victory" and "Caroline and Her Young Sailor Bold."

W. J., Darlington, Kan.:
Does it injuriously affect the vocal organs to sing or declaim in the open air?
Yes.

J. E. K., Chester, S. C.:
You will oblige me by sending the address of the publishers of the Poultry World.
Hartford, Conn.

W. E. Calloway, Tower Hill, Ill., would like a correspondent in Southern Dakota, who will tell all about the country, Government lands, climate, schools, crops, etc.

R. M., Fulton, Ill.:
To whom must a person apply to get the census report of 1880, and what will be its cost?
See answer to T. T., Salem, Ill.

C. N., Lagunda, Tex.:
Please give me a recipe for tanning buffalo hides.
A good recipe was published a week or so ago for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on.

A. I., Ionia, Iowa:
1. Please give the address of Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt. 2. Where is the Arkansas Traveler published?
1. New York City. 2. Conway, Faulkner Co., Ark.

W. T., Table Rock, Neb.:
Has Congress passed an act granting 320 acres of land to all soldiers having served 30 days or more, with only one year's settlement thereon?
No.

M. A. P., Hardock, Ill.:
Please state what the "O Grab Me Act" is. By so doing you will greatly oblige me.
An unpopular embargo act passed by Congress, which, being spelled backwards, made it the O Grab Me Act.

G. W. W., Coales, Neb.: It is hardly worth while to publish a list of tariff duties now. Some part of a bill will likely be passed before the adjournment of Congress, and then it will be published in the BLADE;

A. L. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.:
Would a physician have to pay tariff on his library after having been in Europe and made additional purchases of English works?
Books which have been printed and manufactured more than 20 years are on the free list. The rate of duty on other books is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Index, Quincy:
Where did the family of Engineer Melville reside during his absence on that expedition, and where will I address a letter so that it may reach him?
His family resided in or near Philadelphia. A letter addressed to him at Washington, D. C., will reach him.

F. J. W., Crandall, Ind.:
Please inform me where I can get a good Masonic paper. Give me the address of two or three.
Corner Stone, Masonic Newspaper, New York, weekly; Square, New York, monthly; Masonic Review, Cincinnati, monthly; Keystone, Philadelphia, weekly; Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, monthly.

J. T. S., Castle Rock, Colo.:
Who made the first voyage to find the North Pole, and when was it?
In 1607 an exploring expedition, consisting of one vessel, the Godspeed, commanded by Stephen Bennett, started for a voyage of northern discovery. In 1607 Henry Hudson was sent out by the Muscovy Company to penetrate to the North Pole, but was stopped about the north of Spitzbergen (in latitude 81° 30') by the ice.

C. H. R., South Haven:
Will you please give a description of the settled portion of Alaska, its climate, and whether gold digging is profitable or not?
We have already given as full description of Alaska as possible, and give in the news columns such reports as reach us of the gold-diggings. We would not advise any one to go to Alaska on the strength of reports received from there.

O. P. H., Hall, W. Va.:
Was there ever such a man as David Crockett? If so, please give a brief sketch of his life.
Yes. A sketch of his life was published a few months ago. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, served under Jackson in his Creek campaign, 1813-14; elected to Congress from Tennessee in 1826-31; removed to Texas, and fell while heroically fighting in defense of the Alamo. His autobiography was published in Philadelphia in 1834-35.

G. S. S., Clarence, Ia.:
Will you tell me whether corn is good for horses after the frost is found, or if not, what is the best feed for them?
In almost every part of Great Britain and this country oats have been selected as that portion of the food which is to afford the principal nourishment. They should be about a year old, heavy, dry and sweet. In Winter, from 10 to 14 pounds, and in Summer half the quantity, with green food. Beans add materially to the vigor of the work horse. They should not be given whole or split, but crushed. Two pounds of beans may, with advantage, be mixed with the chaff of the agricultural horse, during the Winter, but the quantity should be lessened in Summer, or altogether discontinued. The beans should be at least a year old, clean and free from damp and mealiness. Corn should always be used sparingly, as it works many disorders in the system, as do also rye, barley, wheat and bran. If any of these are used, it should be ground, with oats for chopped feed.

T. T., Salem, Ill.:
I am very anxious to obtain a copy of the Compendium of the Tenth Census. Would you have the kindness to inform me through the columns of the BLADE where I might apply for the same?
Following are extracts from the Revised Statutes relating to public documents: "If any person desiring extra copies of any document printed at the Government Printing Office by authority of law shall, previous to its being put to press, notify the Congressional Printer of the number of copies wanted, and shall pay to him, in advance, the estimated cost thereof, and 10 per centum thereon, the Congressional Printer may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, furnish the same." "The Public Printer is authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts or documents, published by authority of Congress upon application of any member of Congress, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding."

C. W. T., Raceville, N. Y.:
Will you give me a recipe for making bay-rum?
The genuine bay rum is made by digesting the leaves of the Bay plant (an aromatic plant which grows in the West Indies) in rum, and subsequent distillation. The imitation is prepared from the essential oil obtained from the Bay plant. Probably the best imitation is as follows: Ten fluid drachms oil of Bay, one fluid drachm oil of pimento, two fluid ounces acetic ether, three gallons alcohol and 2½ gallons water. Mix, and after two weeks' repose, filter. A cheap quality is made as follows: Saturate a quarter-pound block of carbonate of magnesia with oil of Bay; pulverize the magnesia, place it in a filter, and pour water through it until the desired quantity is obtained, then add alcohol. The quantity of water and of alcohol employed depends on the desired strength and quality of the bay rum.

J. H. R., Douglass, Kan.:
We are troubled in this country with the pink-eye among our horses; it is killing a good many. Can you, or any of your correspondents give a cure or a preventive for the disease?
If the bowels are costive, small injections of warm water or oil are in order. From the first, begin with tonics and stimulants. When the cough is very distressing, the following mixture will relieve it: Extract of belladonna, one-half ounce; powdered opium, two drachms; powdered camphor, three drachms; powdered liquorice, two ounces; molasses, one-half pint. Mix them all together and smear a spoonful on the tongue two or three times a day. Good nursing is indispensable. The horse should be well blanketed and wrapped, and his food should be soft, nourishing and cooked. An ounce of saltpetre should be placed in his drink bucket. When after the worst is over there appear signs of dropsy by swelling of the lips, etc., the following prescription will be found very efficacious: Iodide of potassium, carbonate of ammonia, powdered gentian, of each one ounce; make into eight balls and give one morning and evening.

T. R. P., North Salem, O.:
1. What is the capital of Louisiana? 2. What is the best Temperance paper published in Ohio? 3. What is the capital of West Virginia?
1. Baton Rouge. 2. We cannot undertake to decide. 3. Wheeling.

J. W. R., Garcoule, Mo.:
1. What is the widow's dowry in Illinois? 2. How shall an heir in an estate present a petition for division of the estate?
1. One-third. 2. Address the Probate Judge of the County in which the real estate is situated.

M. O. R., Thorntown, Ind.:
I have a piece of music by Mercadante. Who is, or was, Mercadante?
An Italian musical composer, who died in 1870. He entered the Royal College of Music at Naples when 15 years old. His first cantata was performed in 1818, and in the following year his first opera.

F. S. H., Martinsville, O.:
I find that the authorship of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in dispute, some one else claiming that Mrs. Stowe was not the real author. Please give a short history of the publication of that book.
We do not think any one seriously questions the authorship of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The story was written for and originally appeared in the National Era, an anti-slavery paper at Washington, and was published in book form in Boston in 1852.

A. U. W., Aurora, Or.:
1. Where can I obtain the Congressional Record? Is it published in the form of a book, or published daily as a newspaper? What is the price of the same? Can back numbers be secured? Give a full explanation.
You can obtain the Record by sending the money ($4 for a short and $8 for a long session of Congress) to the Public Printer, Washington, D. C. It is published daily while Congress is in session, but in such shape that it can be bound in convenient book form. Cannot say if back numbers can be obtained. Single copies of the Record, 24 pages or less, 5 cents; over 24 pages, 10 cents.

W. S., Tiffin, O.:
When and by whom were the first photographs taken?
The subject had been discussed and abortive attempts made, but it was not till 1839 that Daguerre, in France, and almost simultaneously Talbot, in England, succeeded in fixing images. The initiation of taking portraits from life is due to Dr. Draper, who succeeded in it very shortly after Daguerre's process became known in America. This great improvement was accomplished at a time when the inventor of the daguerreotype himself had given it up as impracticable. The greatest improvement in the art of photography is due to F. Scott Archer, of England, who discovered the collodion process.

E. M. S., Shiremanstown, Pa.:
I am quite a young girl, and would like a recipe for starting baker's yeast.
To make good yeast without ferment, put two ounces best hops into nine pints cold water; boil one half hour, strain while hot, and add two ounces fine table salt and one half pound sugar. When the mixture becomes blood-warm, put one pound sifted flour into a large basin, make a well in the center with the hand, add the liquor by degrees, stirring with a spoon until the whole is thoroughly incorporated. Let it stand for two days in a warm place, stirring it three or four times a day; then boil and mash finely three pounds good potatoes, and mix them in. After standing one day or more, there should be a heavy dark scum on the surface. Stir it thoroughly, strain through a seive or cullender, put it into a stone jar, cork and tie down firmly, and keep in a cool cellar. This is a self-fermenting yeast, improves by keeping, if not left uncorked, and will not make sour bread.

A. E. E., Reading, Mich.:
1. What is money in a strict sense? 2. Are greenbacks money? 3. Will greenbacks pay duties on imports?
1. As Henry Carey Baird says, "in its theoretic or economic aspects, money presents a field of apparently hopeless discord, controversy and confusion, without a single doctrine established as a principle of universal or even general acceptance." This has been illustrated in this country in the matter of greenback currency. The Constitution, while providing that Congress "shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof," says that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. 2. It is held that anything which freely circulates from hand to hand, as a common, acceptable medium of exchange in any country, is money. It is also held that the Constitution, in conferring upon Congress power "to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," indirectly granted it the power to declare what besides coin should be a legal tender, and in what respect it should take the place of coin. 3. No.

J. B. B., Milton, Ia.:
1. Please give latest laws regarding pensions to widows of deceased soldiers. 2. Can the children of deceased soldiers in the army warrant dine the sole soldier. Is there any homestead or pre-emption land in Florida? 4. Is the timber in Florida valuable, and is there a market for it? 5. Is honest labor respected there, as it is in the North?
1. We cannot undertake to keep up with the questions regarding pensions. The BLADE publishes all decisions and rulings made by officials, but it appears they are always "skipped" by those interested. The latest decision (published a few weeks ago) was that an absence of seven years was to be taken as evidence of death. 2. Some swindlers in Washington have been sending out circulars in regard to land warrants that seem to have excited a great many people. In the case of the death of any soldier entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the soldiers' homestead law of 1872, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, by a guardian duly approved and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, are entitled to all the benefits enumerated in the act; and if such soldier died during his term of enlistment, then the whole term of his enlistment is deducted from the time required to perfect the title. 3. There are both Government and State lands in Florida. Write to the Register of the Land Office at Gainesville, Fla. 4. Yes. 5. We think so; Florida is not noted for its aristocracy.

F. D. N., Columbia, Nev.:
Please give what information you can in regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad—the number of miles in operation, etc.
The total length of the road in operation at present, including branches, is 2,670 miles. From the East the road is in operation to Livingston, in Montana Territory, 1,030 miles from St. Paul, and 1,068 miles from Duluth and Superior. Iron has been laid some 20 miles west of Livingston. The western end of the road has been completed from New Tacoma, on Puget Sound, to Kalama, on the Columbia River, 105 miles, and from Wallula Junction (the terminus of the O. R. & N. Co.'s line) east to Second Crossing, 312 miles. From New Tacoma the road has been extended east 34 miles to Carbondale. About 310 miles will cover the distance between the two working points of the road. The road-bed, with the exception of some trestle-work and tunneling, is completed, ready for the iron. The N. P. R. R. Co. operates, in connection with the O. R. & N. Co.'s line, from Wallula Junction east to Portland, a distance of 214 miles, making the distance east from Portland to the end of the completed line 526 miles, and from New Tacoma 632 miles. It is confidently expected that the year 1883 will witness the entire completion of the road, and the establishment of direct railway communication between its Eastern termini—St. Paul, Duluth and Superior—and the Western termini—Portland and New Tacoma, on the Pacific coast.

Jennie, Hornellsville, N. Y.:
1. Who was Magellan, and why and when was the Strait of Magellan called after him? 2. Also please give a short description of the pyramids of Egypt, and what was the reason they were built?
1. Fernando Magalhaens (now commonly known as Magellan) was a Portuguese navigator, believed to have been born in Oporto about 1470. He went to Spain in 1517, where he persuaded Cardinal Ximenes that the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, then a much coveted possession, might be reached by sailing westward, and thus be claimed by Spain, in accordance with the compact between Spain and Portugal that all country discovered 180° west of the Azores should belong to Spain, while all that were discovered east of that line should be the property of Portugal. A fleet of five vessels, manned by 236 persons, was placed under his command, and he sailed from San Lucar September 20, 1519. October 21, 1520, he entered the strait dividing the Island of Tierra del Fuego from the continent of America, which he called the Strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, but which has ever since borne his name. His fleet was now reduced by the desertion of one ship and the loss of another to three vessels. November 28 the strait was cleared and the fleet put forth into the sea beyond, to which Magellan gave the name of Pacific. They sailed over this ocean for three months and eight days, suffering greatly from disease and want of food. March 16, 1521, they came in sight of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands. It is said that the natives of several islands were converted to Christianity by the efforts of Magellan, and wishing to extend the field of conversion and subjugation, he landed with 55 armed Spaniards upon the little Island of Mactan, whose chief refused baptism. The Islanders to the number of 1,500 opposed him with vigor, and Magellan, having exhausted his ammunition, commenced a retreat to his boats, in the course of which he was killed. The survivors gained the ships with difficulty, and the expedition, reduced to a single ship and 18 men, reached Spain September 6, 1522. 2. Answered at considerable length a few months ago.

M. C., Pleasanton, Kan.:
Be so kind as to give a short historical sketch of the Republics of San Marino and Andorra.
1. San Marino, one of the smallest and most ancient States in Europe, is enclosed on all sides by the provinces of Italy. It consists of a very craggy mountain about 2,200 feet in hight, on which is the town, and some circumjacent territories, with four or five villages. The town, built around a hermitage, founded in 441, is accessible by only one road, is surrounded by walls, and has three forts. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk manufactures. The Legislature of the Republic is a Senate of 60 members, elected for life, equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens and peasants. Two legal functionaries, two Secretaries of State and two Presidents, chosen every six months, are the other public officers. The military consists of 600 men. Area, 22 square miles; population about 8,000, of whom 6,000 are in the town. 2. Andorra is situated on the south slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariege and the Spanish province of Lerida, with an area of 150 square miles. It is surrounded by high mountains, on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Its climate is cold but healthy; soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron, and one of lead. The Government, a democracy, is vested in 24 Consuls, elected by the whole population. It is nominally subject to the suzerainty of France and of the Bishop of Urgel. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. The independence of this little State dates from Charlemagne, in 790. Population about 12,000.

J. W. D., Winfield, Kan.:
Will you please give what information you can or feel disposed to through your paper in regard to the Magna Charta? What is meant by the Magna Charta?
The Anglo-Saxon institutions and usages, which were very favorable to liberty, had been almost suppressed by the Norman conquerers. The Norman Kings, perhaps from the necessity of an invading and conquering race, had claimed and exercised an almost despotic authority. This began to alarm and perhaps oppress the nobles; and after some struggles and conflicts the feudal possessors of the land of England succeeded in wresting from the feeble hands of King John important concessions guaranteeing to the people in perpetuity the enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The principal provisions of the charter were determined upon and ratified in a preliminary instrument by the King; and then he met the deputies of his nobles, and some of his clergy, at Runnymede, and there, on June 15, 1215, the charter was executed. Our word charter shows that the Latin *charta*, which meant simply paper, was at length used in the sense of a legal instrument, much as the word paper is sometimes used now. The charter bears the seal of the King and of a large number of nobles. Many copies were made at once, probably one for each county and diocese, and for some other bodies. Two of these originals are still preserved in the Cottonian library in the British Museum. The Barons compelled the King to put in their possession the city and tower of London, to be held by them for a certain time as a pledge for the due observance of the charter. They also required him to consent that 25 of their number should be chosen as "guardians of the liberties of the realm," with power to make war upon the King if he should violate the charter. In the subsequent reigns it was repeatedly confirmed, the sovereigns of England finding that when they were in perfl and their subjects disposed to resist them, they could do nothing so popular as make a solemn confirmation of the "Charter of Liberties." Magna Charta was intended mainly for the nobles and landlords of England, but it embraced in its terms all freemen. It was admirably contrived, and has never lost its force. As the serfs rose into the condition of freemen, they rose also into the protection and came within the benefit of the Magna Charta. It protected every freeman from loss of life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and by it the King promised that "We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man, right or justice." Magna Charta is often appealed to in the discussion of constitutional questions in the United States, and its promise of protection by "the law of the land" is incorporated in some form in every American Constitution.

M. C., Pleasanton, Kan.:
Please give a brief biographical sketch of David Hume and Edward Gibbon.
1. David Hume was born in Edinburgh, in 1711. He studied for the bar, but his love for literature predominated. His inheritance as a younger son being small, in 1734 he entered a counting room in Bristol, whence after a few months he passed over into France and lived there for three years with great economy while composing his "Treatise of Human Nature." In 1738 he printed his work in London, which, as he says, "fell dead born from the press." In 1742 he printed, anonymously, the first volume of his "Essays." He next sought a Professorship in the Edinburgh University, but his well known skeptical principles prevented his success. He afterwards became a private secretary of Gen. St. Clair, and was very popular with his military associates. In 1752, after strong opposition, he was chosen librarian of the advocates' library of Edinburgh, and began his "History of England," followed by his "Natural History of Religion," and other works. Some of his writings were violently assailed, and the General Assembly of 1755 condemned his writings and threatened him with excommunication. But he lived down all prejudices, gathered a moderate fortune and lived in philosophic ease. He visited Paris, where he became a great favorite. In 1776 he finished his "Own Life," a concise narrative of his literary career. Five days before his death (August 25, 1776) he wrote: "I see death gradually approach without any anxiety or regret." He was buried in Calton Hill graveyard, Edinburgh, where a monument to him was erected. 2. Edward Gibbon was the eldest of a family of six sons and a daughter, all the rest of whom died in infancy, and he was so feeble in his youth that he seemed likely to share their fate. In his 16th year, however, his health improved, a sudden change took place in his constitution, his mind seemed to gain new activity, and he read assiduously, chiefly on historical subjects. Visiting London, he went before a Catholic priest, abjured Protestantism, and announced his act to his father in a long letter. The father revealed the secret, and Gibbon was expelled from Oxford. He was next consigned to Switzerland, in a kind of exile, and placed under the care of a Calvinistic minister. He returned to Protestantism on Christmas, 1754, and from that time he cared very little for theological differences. He studied hard, and accomplished a course of classical reading equalled by few of his contemporaries. His father having died in 1770, Gibbon settled in London, where he began to labor more directly upon his "Decline and Fall," commenced some time before. In 1774 he entered the House of Commons, and held the seat for eight years, but such was his timidity that he was never able to address the House. The first volume of his history appeared in 1776, and its success was immediate. He completed his work June 27, 1787, and on his 51st birthday, the period selected by himself, the last volumes appeared. He next wrote his own "Memoirs," which were published posthumously. His "Decline and Fall" was refused by one publisher. The publisher who "took the risk" made £60,000, while Gibbon realized but £6,000. He died in London January 16, 1794, and was buried in Lord Sheffield's family burial place at Fletching, in Sussex. In appearance Gibbon was heavy and dull, his countenance showed no trace of intellect, and his features were unattractive. He was fond of dress and his manners were well bred and pompous. His "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is admitted to be the greatest historical work in the English language.

Information Wanted.

H. D. Prose, Lyons, Rice Co., Kan., wants address of W. J. Prose.

John Bell, Milledgeville, Mercer Co., Pa., requests some BLADE reader to send him the poem entitled "John Maynard."

G. A. Long, Round Mound, Kan., wishes a correspondent in Southern California, posted in regard to fruit raising, etc.

John A. Fintig, a deaf mute of Muscatine, Iowa, wants to hear from his sister, Mrs. Lena Hills, formerly of Fremont City, Neb.

C. M. Hill, Humboldt, Iowa, wishes to correspond with some one engaged in farming in Washington Territory relative to soil, climate, etc.

Will "An Old Soldier who wants a Home and Employment," who had a letter in the BLADE a few weeks ago, send his name and address to C. E. Abbe, P. M., Sara Lota, Fla.?

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 30c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 50c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.
Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.
Letter containing 15c; wants BLADE commencing November 23d, no name or address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Janesville, no County or State, signed T. E. Harrison.
Letter containing $1, no name or address.
Letter containing $2, dated at Camp Badger, no County or State, for BLADES for S. L. Perry and M. Woodard, P. M.
Letter containing $1, signed S. P. Bacus, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Center, no County or State, signed ——Rosa.
Letter containing $1, dated at Root Creek, no County or State, signed J. C. Smith.
Letter containing $2 for BLADES for J. E. Hansell and M. G. Baxton, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. H. M. French, no address.
Letter containing $3 for BLADES for F. Coles, E. Chalcraft and James Piercey, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Sheridan, no County or State, signed Mrs. A. T. Reed.
Letter containing $1, post-marked Humboldt, Kan., no name or address.
Letter containing $1, signed A. F. Hogue, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed G. D. Jones, no address.
Letter containing $1, stamped Madison, O., no name or address.
Letter containing $1.10, dated Modesto, Cali, postmarked Kerns, Cali., no name or address.
Letter containing $3, dated at Sugar Grove Farm, no County or State, to pay for paper for A. J. Hill, L. Smith and J. Carter to go to Dry-town, no County or State, signed by G. W. Cole.
Letter containing $1, dated at Live Oak, no County or State, signed by H. M. Parishley.
Letter containing $2, postmarked Curtis, Neb., no names or address.
Letter containing $1, postmarked Andover, Kan., no name or address.
Letter containing $1, postmarked North Topeka Station, Topeka, Kan., no name or address.
Letter containing $2, dated at Union City, no County or State, papers ordered for G. Hixson and Mrs. L. Miller.
Letter containing $1, dated at Slaney, no County or State, signed L. Bothwell.
Letter containing $1, dated at Elizabeth, no County or State, signed by J. M. Weir, P. M., to pay for Blade for Henry C. Barton.
Letter containing $1.50 for papers for John A. T. Reid and Joseph S. Reid, no address.
Letter containing $1 for paper for Wm. Harvey, signed by J. S. Harrold, P. M., no address.
If S. W. Salter, P. M. of Burgess or Bargets will give his full and correct postoffice, Mr. Scott's and Mr. Eaby's papers will go forward.
Letter containing $1, dated at Harvey, no County or State, signed Mrs. R. C. White.
Letter containing $4.90, dated at Burnah, no County or State, to pay for 5 Blades, signed Sheldon Kinsman.
Letter containing $1, signed F. M. Torrens, no address.
Letter containing $1, from Hutchinson, Kan., time expired February 2, no name.
Letter containing $2 for Blades for R. H. Woodmancy and Lewis Keys, no address.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Pattison's Recommendations and Suggestions to the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—Gov. Pattison has sent a message to the Legislature calling attention to many important subjects requiring legislative action during the present session. The Governor recommends the abolition of the office of Recorder. Attention is next called to charters granted by the Legislature, years ago, which have never been used and are now being hawked about through the State and United States for sale. One of the greatest scandals over political spoils history has ever known—that of the Credit Mobilier—was made possible by this condition of affairs, and that great blot upon our national honor had its origin in the purchase of a Pennsylvania act of incorporation. These charters should lapse to the State for non-use; but at all events the Attorney-General will at the first opportunity make tests for the Courts to determine. Meanwhile the Legislature should enact some law revoking all such franchises wherever a bona fide organization has not been effected. The message concludes with the recommendation that the Legislature take steps to enforce the Constitution with regard to giving equal rights to all individuals and associations upon railroads and canals, without discrimination in charges or facilities as to persons and places. The Constitution now prohibits the consolidation of stock, property or franchises of competing companies; provides that common carriers shall not engage in any business other than that of common carrying; seeks to prevent officers of corporations from profiting corruptly by the business of their companies; prohibits unfair preferences in furnishing cars or motive power by drawback or otherwise between transportation companies or otherwise, and forbids issuing of free passes to any persons other than to an officer or employe. The Governor sincerely recommends that a bill be passed to give full effect to these sections of the Constitution.

BRAIN WORKERS.

In this country nearly every active business or professional man is overworked, and suffers from waste of vitality. Few reach the age of 45 without this waste of vital force showing itself in some form of disease more or less troublesome or dangerous. Now, unless something can be done to renew the wasted vital force, these diseased conditions will go on increasing till all their break-down is the result. Many, warned in time, retire from business or professional life, and seek in change and rest to gain sufficient vitality to keep what they have lost. With much the larger number, this refinement is felt to be impossible, and they go on suffering and failing until death closes the scene. The matter is a softening of the brain, or sudden death.

As a RESTORER OF VITALITY, it has been largely shown from the results obtained during the past 15 years, that COMPOUND OXYGEN IS THE MOST EFFICIENT AGENT YET DISCOVERED FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASE. ITS USE BY OVERWORKED BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WOULD SAVE MANY HUNDREDS OF LIVES EVERY YEAR, AND GIVE TO THOUSANDS MORE THE POWER TO WORK WITHOUT THE WEARINESS, EXHAUSTION AND PERIL WHICH NOW ATTEND THEM. A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full information sent FREE. Dr. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Dry Goods "Spy."

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The proprietors of a large fancy goods house in this City had a woman arrested the other day on complaint that she was a spy from a rival firm, and had visited their store for the purpose of stealing their styles and prices. Probably one thing which had been imposed for the offense, which is not recognized by the police, and at any rate the woman proved that she was not in the service of the rival house, though she was a clerk in another store, and there is little doubt that she visited the fancy store to get information for her employers. The incident illustrates a curious phase of mercantile enterprise that is very commonly practiced here.

Chicago Hog Thieves.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—McMullen and Miller, two of the men on trial for stealing hogs at the stock yards, failed to show up in court yesterday. Their bonds were declared forfeited and capiases issued for their arrest, but so far they have not been captured. It is understood that the pork-packers who are prosecuting are determined to expose the receivers as well as the thieves, and it is said that the existence of a regular conspiracy will be developed.

Young and middle aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Illus Series of pamphlets. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

How Wives are Won in Michigan.

ROSCOMMON, Feb. 6.—A gang of lumber boys, headed by one Geo. Patton, broke into John Nesel's house, at Houghton Lake, yesterday, with axes, and forcibly abducted a young lady, daughter of Nesel, who wished to marry one of the party against her parents' wishes. Nesel resisted, shooting twice, but hurting no one seriously.

Democrats Ousted.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 8.—The appointment of the Democratic City Council in June last is declared illegal. The officers are now looking for pay for the time they served.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882, removing Charge of Desertion and providing Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounty. Heirs entitled to all benefits where soldier is dead. Also for Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Patents and Land Warrants procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys, Lock Box 592, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

A JUVENILE DESPERADO

A Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Who Got Drunk and Tried to Kill His Stepmother.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Henry Needman, a 14-year-old boy, of No. 230 Pearson street, in the First Ward, came very nearly enacting a tragic part yesterday. At about 12 o'clock a passerby heard four loud shots in quick succession, followed by the lusty screams of a female. A moment after the figure of a woman flew out of the house at the above number and ran to the residence of Detective Struebig, only a short distance. Finding that officer at dinner, she asked his aid and told her story. The boy was her step-son. He had barricaded himself in the front room and threatened to kill her or any one else who should enter the room. She paid to attention to the bluster, but went about her work. In a few minutes she heard the shots, and ran out for the officer.

Detective Struebig hastily ran to the house, and found the door to the room still locked. He ordered it opened in the name of the law, but the youth heeded not. The door yielded to a vigorous shoulder shove, and no sooner had the officer gained the interior than he found a huge revolver thrust into his face, with the warning: "Another step, and you're a dead man!" Paying no attention to this, Struebig, by a quick movement, simultaneously struck the weapon aside and slapped the boy in the face. He was then victor, and the warlike young fellow was placed under arrast.

In the room was a quart bottle, which contained but one drink of whisky. The boy pointed to it and hiccoughed that it was full and he drank the contents. This was immediately recognized as the cause of the trouble. The revolver was a huge 38-caliber Colt, and belonged to the youth's brother. He had broken into his trunk and taken it. The shots fired took effect in the wall, which separated the drunken boy from his stepmother. Had they hit the door the chances are the woman would have been killed.

SHARP BANKERS.

Uncle Sam Made to Pay for the Transfer of Money From one City to Another.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Treasury regulations governing the distribution of standard silver dollars and the law authorizing the issue of silver certificates are being used by New York and Boston banks to obtain the transfer of large amounts of money from one city to another without expense to themselves but with considerable cost to the Government for transportation charges. The manner of doing this is to deposit currency in the sub-treasury in one city and obtain an order for standard silver dollars to be sent to a correspondent in the other city from the mint, and the correspondent, immediately upon the receipt of the coin, presents it to the sub-treasury in his city and asks for silver certificates. Several million dollars have been transferred in this way recently, costing the Government several thousand dollars without lessening the number of silver dollars in the Treasury, but with the effect of completely glutting the vaults of the New York sub-treasury with them.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Gen. Hazen and the Weather Service—Is This an "Open Winter."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, has sent to the press for publication a statement in reply to the charges made against him and attacks made upon the Signal Service by Rep. Beltzhoover and a number of anonymous writers. The charges, Gen. Hazen says, have their origin in the unwarranted resentment of dismissed employes of the service, and are untruthful and slanderous, and the attacks are made for the purpose of bringing about the removal of the weather service to the interior Department. Gen. Hazen then gives briefly some of the reasons why such a removal should not be made, arguing that under military rule the service can be done cheaper and with greater efficiency. Gen. Hazen then calls attention to the covert attempts which he thinks are being made to destroy the weather service by indirectly hostile legislation. The Army Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate contains a provision that officers who have served in Washington more than three years, shall return to their regiments. This he says would destroy the Weather Service, or at least suspend it for a long time, because every officer, except one, who can make weather predictions has been in the weather service here more than three years.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomach to renewed activing, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Trouble on the Wabash.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The Journal says: "Employes on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific are reported to be growing very restive and turbulent. The company is dilatory in meeting its pay-rolls, now being over two months behind. There is a clashing of authority between high officials. Matters are becoming demoralized, it is stated, and the talk of strikes is becoming so common as to indicate that a trouble is brewing. A rumor is current also that the Company will pay their employes on the Wabash proper in scrip for one month. This doubtless grow out of the fact that the Wabash management is arranging to pay their men by checks, as do several of the other roads of the country, an arrangement which will expedite the movement of the paymaster."

An Infant Frozen to Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Persey Mabel, a poor but respectable married woman, living in a row of rickety wooden tenements on Coon point, in the south edge of the city, gave birth to a child yesterday morning. The weather was intensely cold and the babe died from the effects of it. Portions of the bedding and the mother's clothing froze also. The matter coming to the knowledge of the city authorities, relief was promptly given.

—Tackle an obstinate cough or cold with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

How to Secure the Safety of Safes.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 7.—Safe-rifling is so prevalent here that business men leave their safes unlocked, to avoid the injury caused by having them blown open. One of the leading mills has the combination pasted above the safe with a notice to the burglars to use it, and not injure the safe.

A Sporting Justice.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7.—Police-Justice Watson, of New Lots, was yesterday arrested for backing one of the contestants in a fight which came off in a room attached to the Justice's court. The fight lasted an hour. Both fighters were also arrested.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1883.

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TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 83,000.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

Each week brings us hundreds of letters with $1 inclosed, from strangers who have not heretofore taken the BLADE. It is so convenient an amount to remit, and finding we give so large and good a paper for the money, they regret they did not become subscribers years ago. All our regular subscribers renew promptly on expiration of their old term. No one can afford to do without the BLADE.

THE throne which the Czar has ordered for his coming coronation is to be made of black oak, richly carved and will cost $8,000 or $9,000.

THERE is nothing mean about Hon. TOM OCHILTREE. He owes the Government about $13,000, and generously offers to compromise for $500.

LET the average New Yorker alone for having his own way. His latest dodge is to give dancing parties in Lent, not for fun but simply for exercise.

THE CZAR is out with his manifesto appointing the 27th of May for his coronation. There is plenty of time for the Nihilists to get ready for mischief.

THE United States is the first nation in the world in the matter of two important articles of flesh food—cattle and hogs—while she is second in horses and fourth in sheep.

IT is a wonder that the dolorous-minded do not fill the papers with accounts of the evils of sleighing, coasting and skating. They rarely let anything that people really enjoy escape thus.

THE duty collected on dolls for the year ending 30, 1882, amounted to $276,781. On toys the figures were $305,813.35. The nation, therefore, spends almost $800,000 a year for the little children.

WORKPEOPLE in Berlin are becoming excited over the question of closing workshops on Sunday. A petition signed by 6,000 people has been presented to the Reichstag asking that this may be made a law.

THE vineyards of France yield last year 70,000,000 gallons of wines less than the year before, and 260,000,000 gallons less than the average for the last 10 years. The falling off is due to the phylloxera and the wet weather.

THE farther the trial of the men arrested for the murder of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE proceeds, the more evident does it become that they are the guilty ones. The interest in each day's proceedings is intense.

THE Montenegrin Government has issued a circular note to the Powers announcing a rupture of the relations between Montenegro and Turkey because the latter has failed to agree to the cession of territory on the frontier. It remains to be seen what attitude the Porte will now take in regard to the matter.

IF everybody who travels in Europe and has the misfortune to lose his passport could make his identity known as easily as GUSTAVE DORE did in Switzerland once, much trouble would be saved. DORE, in the presence of the official, took pencil and paper and by a few strokes made a striking picture of some women selling potatos upon the street, appending his name to the sketch. The official was satisfied.

THE State Medical Society of New York has approved, by a vote of 105 to 99, the new code of ethics by which allopathic physicians are allowed to consult with any legal practitioner. The fight, as is evident from the vote, was a close one, but the result was as it should be. The day is past for these iron-bound prejudices to control humanity. A broader, more liberal way of looking at things is in consonance with the spirit of the age.

AFFAIRS in France are still in a most unsettled condition, and business is stagnant. The President of the Council, M. FALLIERES has been very ill and is even yet in a critical state. The Ministry has resigned, and a new one is to be formed. It is said that M. DE FREYCINET has declined to take charge of this duty because he is not sure of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Should a Ministry be formed by M. JULES FERRY it is probable that the Orleans princes will be expelled by a decree of Pres. GREVY, as that is the wish of M. FERRY.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON Tuesday of last week the Democrats in the House continued their policy of filibustering against the Tariff bill, though in a different form, and succeeded in wasting the day. In the Senate the woolen schedule of the Tariff bill was under consideration and several amendments were agreed to.

On Wednesday they continued their policy of obstruction against the Tariff bill, and were assisted by a Republican. A motion to hold night sessions was carried. The Senate made good progress with the Finance Committee's Tariff bill. Books, pamphlets, etc., were placed upon the free list in the bill.

On Thursday the House made some progress in the consideration of the Tariff. Some complaint was made of the laxity of Chairman KELLEY's management. The duty on certain kinds of iron was reduced. The Senate finished reading the Free List, and placed books upon it.

On Friday the Senate made rapid progress with the Tariff Bill. The greater part of the day was devoted to the consideration of points in the schedule which had been passed over without final action at the first reading, or in respect to which the privilege was reserved of proposing amendments at a later period. In this way the provision in respect to mineral waters which are upon the Free List was enlarged to cover the bottles and jugs in which they are imported. The carpet schedule, upon motion from the Finance Committee, was reduced in respect to the ad valorem rates from 35 to 30 per cent. in each case, and the rate upon mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks and rugs was reduced from 40 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The House made but little headway. As usual, the Democrats sought to waste time, and, so far as they could, to retard the bill, and they were measurably successful. They begin to realize that in order to strangle the bill in its cradle it is not necessary for them to resort to violent methods, and therefore the bushwhackers are kept as far in the rear as practicable. Several amendments were adopted, all reductions of the rates fixed by the bill. Boiler, or other plate iron, skelp iron and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gage, was put at 1 2-10 cents per pound, instead of 1 3-10; between Nos. 20 and 25 wire gage at 1 3-10 cents instead of 1 5-10 cents; between Nos. 25 and 29 at 1 5-10 cents instead of 1 7-10 cents and thinner than No. 29, including all common or black taggers iron, at 30 per cent. ad valorem instead of 1 9-10 cents per pound. There was a long and brisk discussion on tin plate which resulted in a reduction from 1 1-10 cents to 1 cent per pound, and the striking out of a provision imposing a duty of 1 9-10 cents per pound on corrugated or crimped sheet iron or steel.

On Saturday absenteeism of Republicans proved as much of an obstruction to the progress of legislation in the House as the course of the Democrats had been. At noon the number of Republicans in their seats was a dozen less than the number of Democrats; altogether there was less than a quorum. Again, at 4:30 P.M., the Committee of the Whole was compelled to suspend business and the House to adjourn because Representatives had deserted their posts until less than a quorum remained. The roll was not called, and, therefore, the deserters escaped having their names officially recorded. Mr. MOORE made a sharp speech denunciatory of the absentees. The fight over the duty on iron and steel cotton ties was renewed with great spirit in the morning, another full hour being allotted for debate on the paragraph. There was sharp competition among the Representatives from the Cotton States for a place in the front rank during the fray, and such of them as could obtain recognition made fierce speeches, denouncing the "Tariff robbers" who sell cotton ties to Southern planters for four cents per pound, and buy them back at the price of cotton—10 or 11 cents per pound. Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, spoke of "New England liberality" as an "unknown quantity;" Mr. BLANCHARD, of Louisiana, said the Southern planters and laborers are to be taxed $600,000 a year in order to enrich the owners of 10 cotton-tie factories in the North. The Republicans exposed the inconsistencies of these statements, and the clause was adopted. In the Senate HILL, of Nevada, made a speech opposing "any reduction in the Government revenue—either in the Tariff or the taxes on spirits, beer or tobacco. The rate upon snuff and manufactured tobacco was reduced from 12 to 8 cents a pound and that upon cigars and cigarets from $4 to $3 a thousand. Upon motion of Sen. BAYARD, a rebate was granted upon materials usen in ships built for foreign owners, but such vessels cannot be used in the coastwise trade. Sen. MILLER then called up an amendment repealing the act of 1879 empowering vinegar-makers to distill their own spirits which was carried. The amendment providing that all exporters of salt meats cured in the United States with imported salt shall have a drawback on such salt in sums of not less than $100 was carried.

On Monday the metal schedule of the Tariff bill was all day long hotly contested in the House. While there was considerable contest among the Republicans, the Protectionists held their own in the main. The Free Traders secured slight reductions on nail, fence and wire ropes and chains of all kinds made of iron and steel. It becomes more and more apparent every day that the House bill will break down unless by the exercise of power by the majority the bill shall be taken from the Committee of the Whole and be pushed through under the operation of the previous question. There is an increasing probability that the Senate schedules will be ultimately made the basis of conference action in case a bill should reach the hands of a conference committee. The condition of business in both ends of the Capitol is becoming daily more and more feverish owing to the increasing pressure of business incident to the last weeks of Congress. Only 17 working days of the session remain. The Senate put lumber on the free list, but thus action is not regarded as final.

THE request for an appropriation of $200,000 to complete the census has been met by a proposal to appropriate half so much, the House Committee on the subject being satisfied that there has been both mismanagement and waste in the use of the money already given. This has been due partly to the want of proper arrangements and accomodations in Washington for undertaking such a work, partly to defects in the plan, but very much to the necessity which removed Gen. WALKER from the charge of the Bureau. When the Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was offered him, it was accompanied by the condition that he should give up all his time and energies to the work of the Institute. Mr. WALKER felt that he owed it to himself to accept the offer, but he left the Bureau in charge of Gen. SETON with much regret. Mr. SETON proved unequal to the work, and has broken down in health through constant worry, so that he has not been out of bed for some time. Another subordinate has proved equally unable to manage a bureau scattered in garrets and cellars through Washington, unable to command the best service because it offers only temporary employment, and besieged by all the arithmetical, sociological and miscellaneous cranks in the country. The trustees of the Institute of Technology seem to have discovered that they made a mistake in removing Mr. WALKER from a work upon whose successful completion his reputation, and consequently his value in his new field of labor, depends in some measure. At any rate, Gen. WALKER returns to Washington to gather up and disentagle the confused threads of the scheme, and the country looks to see the census in the public possession within a reasonable time. And we venture to say, that, when it is finished, it will be seen to be a work of which any country might be proud.

THE CZAR of Russia has issued his manifesto giving notice that his coronation will take place at Moscow on May 27. The manifesto is addressed "to all Russian subjects." A ukase orders the attendance at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of all the marshals of the nobility, the prefects of provincial capitals, except those of Siberia, whose attendance is excused on account of distance, and the Presidents of the rural and urban administrations. The Minister of the Household is charged with the duty of making the necessary preparations. He will be assisted by a special commission.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of War was recently advised from Tiflis that Nihilistic ideas had been manifested among the officers of the Army of the Caucasus, and that strict inquiry having proved the correctness of the information the incriminated persons were arrested. Some agitation, revealing positive signs of disaffection, is also reported among the Ural Cossacks.

THE Russian Government has granted to the Finnish Senate power to establish literary, scientific and economical societies, to grant concessions for tramways, to reduce the customs tariff and to sell land to foreigners.

THE Spanish Council of Ministers has decided to treat as freemen the 40,000 slaves not liberated by their owners in Cuba in 1870. This decision is much applauded by the press.

ENLISTED MEN IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 23, 1883.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Having read a letter in the BLADE of January 18 headed "Desertions from the Regular Army," I would state that Mr. Schlade knows to perfection how the Regular soldier is treated. What he stated to the Military Committees is strictly true, but he has not told half of the doings of some of our *tyrants*. He has recommended that "citizens be appointed to investigate." If such a thing is done, let those citizens visit certain parts in the West (the Robinson, for instance,) and not do as the Inspectors generally do, viz.: notify the Post Commander that he is coming, for then the Post Commander can have everything in readiness. The Inspector would find the men playing base ball, or having some other amusement. All work would be stopt and the "boys" would be "having a picnic." But let the inspectors come *in cog.* and then they can see that every officer in the garrison has a soldier servant, and the commanding officer has two. (I have said *all* the officers. I must omit the Doctor, as he has brought a *Chinaman.*) They can see *every man* not on company duty turned out at "fatigue call" every day, Sunday excepted.

I have been here more than a year, and I have seen the non-commissioned officers of the garrison turned out with the rest, and work with shovels and picks all day. Nobody was excused only the guard, sick, one cook, and the *officer's servants.* The latter are excused from everything. They attend no roll-calls, or inspections, and attend to their horses when they feel like it.

The non-commissioned officers have nothing to do with the "dog-rubbers," as they are called, as they (the servants) are upheld by the officers.

Only last week, when the thermometer was down to 38° below zero, the fatigue men had to be out working.

You may ask, is there many desertions? I answer, yes, lots of them, and overwork, ill-treatment, and no soldiering, is the cause of it.

As for military duty, there is none hardly. The necessary guard is mounted. We have target "gallery practice" once a week, and the Sunday morning inspection, which is *always* without "arms" at this place. If it was not for the disgrace, I would rather be in a penitentiary for five years than in the Regular Army for one. I would not object to the work if it was any benefit to the men, but it is not.

We do not need to have the water running around the garrison, when it takes three companies six months to dig ditches, and then keeps men busy all Summer repairing it. What we want is comfortable quarters, which we have not. We would like to see good stables for our horses. We would like to have decent mess-rooms, where the rats and skunks can't get us, and where we can eat without being compelled to eat our "peck of dust" at one meal. And, above all, we don't want to be laboring for officers and their families, and draw soldier's pay.

Respectfully yours,

D. I. S. CONTENT.

The above, which comes to us from a trustworthy person, does not overstate facts. Evidence from all sources confirms the belief that the enlisted men in the Regular Army are victims of a degrading system which drives men from the colors who would be glad to stay with them. It will not do to say that men desert because they are naturally cowards, loafers and scoundrels. This will account for the defection of only a small portion of them. But in a nation of 50,000,000 there are certainly more than 25,000 young men who are so fond of a military career that they are willing to endure great hardships and incur dangers to follow it. The reason lies deeper—much deeper. It is because the men are not treated as men, but as creatures, as things of a different species from their officers. We have the most aristocratic, undemocratic army in the world,—at least west of Austria and Russia. Only in those dull, stupid old countries is there yet maintained such a senseless disparity between the commanders and the commanded. England, France, Germany, Italy, and all the progressive nations of the world have found it necessary to admit that the men who carry the muskets sustain a different relation to the men who wear the swords than they did a century ago. Only the American army is still organized upon the ideas that dominated in military theory and practice before our own and the French Revolutions.

It is absurd to complain that only the worst classes can be got to enlist, when we see it shown every day that life in the Army is made so intolerable that no man of self-respect can abide it.

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR.

The Senate should not adjourn without ratifying the treaty with Mexico. We have waited too long already in cultivating close relations with a nation that should be our firm ally and profitable customer. Mexico has 10,000,000 people, who are rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers. Their products are altogether different from ours, and an immense trade ought to be developt in their exchange. They buy great quantities of machinery, tools, cloths, manufactured goods of all kinds, and the agricultural products of the temperate zone. We, on the other hand want the dyestuffs, woods, and the hosts of semi-tropical productions in which Mexico is rich. The firm establishment of a republican government in that once distracted land, and the peace which has now become a permanent condition is developing the country rapidly and will extend its trade every year. The French, English and Germans understand this, and are striving to gain the lead there for their own merchants. They have not been successful in this, for though their trade with Mexico has increased very greatly in the last four years, that of our people has outstript them. The following table shows the development of the exports to Mexico from the various countries from 1877 to 1880 inclusive:

	1877.	1880.	Increase.
United States	$4,560,000	$9,198,000	$4,638,000
Great Britain	4,840,000	5,953,000	1,113,000
France	3,000,000	3,300,000	.....

The purchases from Mexico the same year were:

	1877.	1880.	Increase
United States	$5,294,000	$8,317,000	$3,113,000
Great Britain	3,882,000	3,032,000	850,000
France	1,153,000	1,606,000	333,000

That is, we increased our exports to Mexico more than 100 per cent., while the English increased theirs in the same time 23 per cent. No figures have been furnished of the German trade, but it is known to be large and steadily increasing.

The English purchases from Mexico are caoutchouc, chochineal, coffee, copper, ore, tanning barks, dye-woods, hemp, indigo, coarse sugar, mahogany and other hardwoods. The largest trade is in mahogany, which, in 1880, amounted to $1,062,000, or one-third the entire value of the export.

The leading article of English sales to Mexico is manufatured cotton. The same is true of France. Next in importance comes machinery and wrought-iron ware, linens and woolens. In 1880 the countries named sent to Mexico the following quantities of articles named:

	England.	France.
Cotton goods	$2,700,000	$1,192,000
Machinery, mill work and wrought iron	1,800,000	60,000
Linens	400,000	.....
Woolens	1,000,000	600,000

Our exports to Mexico consist of farm animals, agricultural implements, beer, breadstuffs, candles, carriages, railroad cars, clocks, cotton goods, drugs and chemicals, apples and fruits, leather, pianos, kerosene, tar, turpentine and rosin, meats and provisions, canned vegetables, starch, refined sugar, tobacco, and wooden manufactures.

Of the main articles we sent the following values in 1881:

Farm animals	$ 163,000
Beer	101,000
Breadstuffs	391,000
Cotton goods	1,018,000
Fruits	100,000
Iron and steel manufactures	2,300,000
Leather	100,000
Powder, etc	250,000
Kerosene	200,000
Meat, lard and provisions	250,000
Quicksilver	462,000
Sewing machines	170,000
Tobacco	150,000
Wooden manufactures	600,000

GROWTH OF LIBERAL IDEAS.

Royalty in the Old World is growing to have a more and more uncomfortable time of it as the years roll on, and the prospect does not brighten. Republican ideas are multiplying and strengthening constantly, and even where there is no defined idea of an absolute change in the government, there is a disposition to narrow the limits of the authority as much as possible.

France is already a Republic and altho just now she seems in a ferment, such as almost to threaten an overthrow, yet this trouble is sure to pass away and order come out of the confusion. The people as a mass may not be thoroly prepared for self-government, but they have been leavened, and there will be no permanent going backward. Germany has been, and is now held in the iron grip of BISMARCK, who is entirely devoted to his sovereign, but let death unloose the strong hand and the result will be a long step forward in the way of a more liberal Government. There will be no sudden change, for the Germans are a conservative people and look before they leap, but no less certain is the fact, that the current of Republican principles is broader and deeper day by day.

Even in Russia, Nihilistic plots prove the existence of a hatred of absolutism, and a determined longing for its overthrow. The result would inevitably be after the first confusion had passed, a government founded upon more liberal principles, in which the people would have a voice. It is true that just now, the announced coronation of the Czar in May seems to speak of a subsidence of the troubles, but the quiet will be only for a time. The root of the disturbances goes to deep to be readily killed.

In Spain and Italy Republicanism progresses rapidly. Watching the reports of what is going on in the sessions of their legislative bodies, and the conviction is irresistable that the time is coming when both will become Republics, the time in which the change will be accomplished depending upon the character of the people.

That those who wear crowns begin to perceive how uncertain is their tenure is made evident in various ways. King HUMBERT of Italy, it is said, is educating his son in such a manner as to prepare him for any change of fortune, and he is a wise man for thus doing. Should the boy be called to the throne he will be the better able to govern wisely for having been given a practical training. If on the contrary, he is thrown upon his own resources he will not be helpless and dependant.

There is no question but that the next quarter of a century will witness wonderful changes in European affairs, and the influence that will bring it about proceeds from this country. An ocean's width cannot prevent the knowledge of a prosperity given by the self-government of a free people from finding its way to the farther shores, and having its effect.

How would it do to have the Government postpone the reduction of the taxes on spirits and beer, and hand the proceeds over to the communities where the taxes are collected? It would help out some of the overburdened Villages and Cities amazingly.

TO PREVENT ABUSES.

An examination into the affairs of public institutions sometimes discloses a state of things which, to say the least, is decidedly startling. Abuses which it does not seem possible could be carried on in this country and age of civilization are found to exist, and perhaps have done so for a long series of years and no one been the wiser. This has been found to be the case in a number of instances within the last few years, notably that of the "Shepherd's Fold," in New York, where the Reverend CROWLEY presided and perpetrated his cruelties upon innocent children. Strange to say, in the face of the strongest testimony, his church declared a belief in his innocence, which proves one of two things: Religious bodies are ready to find excuses for the worst evil-doer if he preserves an appearance of working under their banner, or people are growing more charitable in their judgment, and less ready to believe in the wickedness of their fellow men.

Interest has lately been aroused in some portions of the country in the conduct of insane asylums, and it has been discovered that in certain institutions, the officers have been in the habit of retaining the letters of the inmates to their friends, never allowing them to reach the persons for whom they were intended. Of course the only possible explanation of this course is that there is a fear of such revelations as will lead to trouble, or that a profitable patient will be withdrawn sooner than is desired. It is evident whatever the motive that a course like this ought not to be allowed, as such cutting off of patients from the outside world gives an opportunity for wrong-doing if there is a disposition that way.

An Erie, (Pa.) physician was lately released from the Dixmont Lunatic Asylum after eight years confinement there. His statement is that he was cured of his derangement within two years after his committal, but for six years he could obtain no hearing, could not see the Superintendent, and "the keepers paid no attention to prayers and entreaties." His letters that he wrote were never allowed to go from the asylum. He also declares that there are others who are sane now confined in the same institution.

These things may be the imaginings of a mind not yet quite restored to a normal condition, and one which hates everything connected with the place where he was compelled to pass so many weary years. But since the officers of the asylum discharged him as sane, his statements certainly warrant an investigation into the affairs of the institution. Should his story be found to have a foundation, a quick and condign settlement should be insisted on that will punish all who are responsible for such an outrage.

It is not probable that such things are common, but the affairs of any institution, whether public or private, which receives into its care such helpless unfortunates should be subject constantly to the most rigid scrutiny. If everything is as it should be there can be no objection from officers. Any opposition on their part to such scrutiny shows that there is something to be concealed which should be brought to light. The appointment of officers in public institutions should be as far removed out of the domain of politics as those of public schools ought to be. Only by such careful arrangements can justice to the inmates be assured.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* gives an account of the jute industry introduced some five years ago in Mississippi by a Greek merchant, who had lived in Benegal for many years, and had acquired an exhaustive knowledge of what is required by the plant in the way of soil and climate, to grow successfully. This gentleman decided to attempt its cultivation in the United States, and he traveled all through the West and South examining conditions, finally deciding upon Mississippi as containing what he says are the best jute lands in the world, and there bought a large farm for his experiment.

This plant, the fibre of which is used for manufacturing matting, rope, carpets, paper, etc., is very like in appearance to the wild sunflowers of the West. It is mixed with cotton, woolen and silk goods. The value of the jute imported into this country in 1879 was $7,000,000 and the amount is increasing every year. It can readily be seen that there is room for a great industry here in supplying the market with raw jute.

At first it seemed as if the lack of suitable machinery for the separation of the fiber from the pulp-filled woody shell would be a serious obstacle to its remunerative production here, since labor costs so much more than in India, the great stronghold of jute growing; but last year a Mr. T. A. SMITH, of St. Louis, invented a machine which is adapted to its requirements. The process is thus described:

This machine separates the tough outside husk of the stalk, which carries the fiber, from the pulpy interior, and cuts the husk into strips about a quarter of an inch wide and the full length of the stalk. After the mechanical operations are completed the strips are made into small bundles and completely submerged in water for about two weeks. This bath dissolves the gummy substance that envelopes the fiber, and when the gum has been dissolved, the jute is removed from the bath and cleaned by allowing running water to pass over it. Then it is dried, and when dry is ready for the market. The fibers are as long as the stalks of the plant, say from seven to 15 feet. When properly prepared, they are of a yellowish white color and exceedingly flossy. The yield, as obtained by actual experiment on this farm, is from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. The Mississippi jute would be worth about four and a half cents in New York. Mr. Menelas asserts that he produced the fiber for two cents and a half per pound this year.

One thing which makes this a most valuable prospective industry for the South, is the quickness and ease of its growth. In 14 weeks from its planting it is ready for market. Dry weather has no effect upon it, nor does wet weather seriously disturb its growth. Planted and thoroly harrowed once the crop requires no further attention until ready to cut. It is harvested before the cotton picking begins and at a time when that crop requires no attention. It would seem as if the prospect for a flourishing industry South, particularly in Mississippi, in cultivating and perhaps, in manufacturing jute was a brilliant one.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS GOING.

Our sets of Dickens's works and Breton's Encyclopedia, heretofore announced at $8, are all gone. We have still left about seven sets of Waverly Novels in 13 volumes at $8 per set, by express. Order quickly to secure them. We are mailing mountains of cloth-bound novels at the rate of five copies for $2. Just think of it! a $1.75 book for 40 cents. We mail from 100 to 200 copies each week of the Bible Biography, post-paid, for $1.25. The best book bargains ever announced. We shall soon announce them exhausted. All should secure a copy.

"HEATHEN TALK."

Sen. INGALLS, of Kansas, has become involved in a discussion with the editor of the *Baptist Weekly* in relation to the former's exprest views in regard to the future. The editor of the *Baptist Weekly* denounces the Senator as an infidel, who impertinently obtruded his views upon "the solemn commemorative services of a Christian Senator." Sen. INGALLS replies with much warmth, and closes:

If you are a Christian, I prefer to be a heathen; if your religion prompts or permits you, without provocation, to libel those with whose views upon the great problems of human destiny you do not agree, I prefer to be an infidel; but I am neither one or the other. I have had some doubts hitherto whether eternal punishment was consistent with infinite love; but I am quite sure that if there is no hell for such bigoted slanderers and malignant liars as you, there ought to be.

With the belief of these gentlemen, or the lack of belief of one of them, as to what lies beyond the grave we have nothing to do at present. We will not stop even to discuss the very unpleasant lack of courtesy and good breeding shown by the closing sentence, which we have quoted. Doubtless Mr. INGALLS is already sufficiently ashamed of having written such a thing.

But what we do propose to deal with is the *Baptist Weekly's* holding up the late BEN HILL as "a Christian Senator," on the one hand, and INGALLS's exasperating gush about the dead Georgian, on the other. We do not care for what was said about HILL in the pompous absurdities that the Senate indulges in under the name of "eulogies." No one pays any more attention to these than to the unmeaning formalities of "resolutions of respect" passed by a fire company or a boat club to the memory of a deceased member.

But when a Northern religious paper makes BEN HILL a model "Christian Senator"—and when a Senator from loyal, patriotic Kansas, a representative of that Kansas which did and suffered so much for Freedom and the Union; that Kansas which is peopled by men who carried muskets in defense of the Nation—publishes through the Associated Press his testimony that he "honored and loved as a man and a friend," one of the craftiest, falsest and most cowardly of the Rebel leaders, it is time for an indignant protest.

BEN HILL was all that a politician should not be. He had pre-eminently the demagogic qualities that we should hate and abjure in politics. He did as much as any other man in Georgia to take that State out of the Union, and then staid at home, refusing to fight in the war he had brought about. He betrayed his constituents, was recreant to solemn pledges made at his elections, defended the measureless crime of Andersonville, aspersed the memory of Union soldiers whom he did not dare meet in the field, and was the creature of the ring which governs Georgia, and gorges its pockets by plundering of the tax payers, and selling the blood of penitentiary convicts.

Yet this is the man whom the *Baptist Weekly* calls a "Christian Senator," and of whom JOHN J. INGALLS says with nauseating gush:

I knew of no one whose life was so rich in prophecy of future existence as that of Sen. Hill.

More than this he could not have said about LINCOLN, or STANTON or GEO. H. THOMAS. Instead he shavers it on a narrow-gage Georgia lawyer with a genius for everything harmful and mischievous.

But Mr. INGALLS is not content with this fulsome extravagance:

I said further that though his sun went down at noon it sank amid prophetic splendors of an eternal dawn.

Over 25,000 Union soldiers lie in the soil of Georgia, of whom nearly 18,000 were starved to death at Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Millen and Blackshear. BEN. HILL was the foremost defamer of these, the principal eulogist of the men and methods by which they were done to death. It was the unscrupulous ambition, the falsehood and selfish craft of such men as he that was the cause of all their sufferings and death. Whatever may be the future beyond the grave, it is an insult to their memories to believe that he and they can meet and dwell in any sphere together.

Mr. INGALLS has made a fearful mistake in selecting one of the most obnoxious men in the history of the Rebellion for his indiscriminate eulogy.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Delaware has received a vast amount of unmerited blame for her retention of the whipping post. But inasmuch as experience has shown the people of the State that that method of punishment has secured them good results they could not have attained without it, they wisely refuse to abolish it.

It is becoming apparent to every thinking man that we have gone too far in the lead of sloppy sentimentalists who are mainly anxious that the feelings and sensibilities of rascals should be tenderly preserved from wounds. They care much less for those of the people whom these rascals have wronged. Some of these maudlin philanthropists are now engaged in a crusade against the practice of putting uniforms upon convicts in the penitentiary, which they say "tends to destroy their self-respect and degrade them into hardened criminals,"

Another crowd, less washy and sloppy in their sentiments, and with more show of reason, are making a strong protest against "paddling" in the New York Penitentiaries.

There is an irritating absurdity about all this. Humanity is one thing; petting criminals another. Moral suasion is all very fine, but the fact still remains and always will remain that physical force is the surest way to command the respect and obedience of a large portion of mankind. In fact there are very few men or women who will defy or disregard force.

This is peculiarly so with the more ruffianly class of criminals.

The men who make brutal assaults upon others are only reached and adequately punished by being made to endure physical suffering. It is very little punishment to shut up in jail or penitentiary the low rascal who has made a criminal assault upon a woman or little girl, who has beaten his wife, or who has waylaid a passer-by at night. In all probability he gets much better food, clothing and shelter than he is accustomed to. It is idle to talk of such villains' self-respect and feelings. Had they anything of the kind they would never commit their crimes. The only thing they recognize is bodily pain—all that will hold them in check and deter them from injuring others is the fear of being made to suffer in their own persons. For the regulation of this species of villains the whipping-post is the only efficient means, and instead of shrieking for its abolition in Delaware, we should urge that one be established in every jail-yard in the land, with the unmistakable understanding that every rascal who commits one of a certain class of brutal crimes shall be made to taste its sweets thoroly.

A PENSION decision of much interest has just been made by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The guardian of the children of a deceased soldier has applied for the back pension of $9 a month, due each child from the time of their father's death. The children's mother neglected to make application for a pension for herself or family, and finally married. The claim of the guardian was rejected at the Pension Office by the examiner, who held that the marriage of the widow barred all rights of the family to a pension from that date. Her neglect to apply for a pension at any time was construed as a further difficulty in the way of allowing the claim of a guardian at this late day. The Assistant Secretary is of the opinion that the mother of a family entitled to a pension, occupies the relation in law of a trustee, and any failure or neglect on her part to apply for or secure the allowance of pension due the children cannot work to her prejudice. He will accordingly decide that the children are entitled to a pension from the time of their father's death until they arrive at the age of 16 years, the second marriage of their mother having nothing to do with the claim of the guardian.

THE subject of suicide, though a ghastly one is interesting, and therefore statistics on this melancholy theme are generally acceptable. The Irish seem to have the least tendency to "suicide." The number of persons making way with themselves during the past 11 years was 1,521, of which 328 were women. Three girls and 12 boys are also comprised in this list. The oldest person "shuffling off this mortal coil" was a German woman aged 91. The ways of committing suicide are exceedingly different. Paris green, being always handy, was, notwithstanding the painful nature of its effects, used by 200 people; 175 preferred stabbing; 101 drowning; 397 firearms; 239 the rope, and 82 jumping from heights. One, a native American, butted his head against the bars of a cell; an Irishman did the same, only substituting a brick wall; one German knocked his brains out with an oil-stone, and another with a paving-stone; a couple more, determined to make things sure, shot themselves while strangling with a rope; a Scotchman jumped into some machinery, while an Englishman, a Pole, a Swede and an American got in front of railroad trains.

THERE is much interest taken in the eclipse of the sun on May 30. It will be an unusually long one, the totality lasting 65 minutes. Unfortunately, the central part of the eclipse will be over a portion of the Pacific, containing only Flint and Caroline Islands. Although ships cannot make a landing on them, small boats containing the observers and their instruments can be sent on shore. The National Academy of Sciences has been considering the question of observing the eclipse and has appointed a Committee to arrange matters. A petition has been presented to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $5,000. Should it be granted no photographers will be taken, as a delegation of English artists from the Royal Society will join the party. As soon as Congress decides a cable message will be sent to England announcing the fact. The United States Naval Observatory though deeply interested, has taken no official notice, as yet, of the matter. A French party will go to either Carolina or Flint Islands.

THE production of rice in Louisiana doubled within 10 years and it is about the same all through the South. The small farmers are finding that, for them, it is the most profitable crop they can raise. It is not damaged by an overflow, like cotton, nor from freezing, as cane is. Large as the crop is at present, yet it is but a tithe of what it might be, was the attention that it deserves, directed to it. There are millions of acres of uncultivated land which might be used for rice in the South. In Plaquemines Parish, La., there are a great many white farmers working from 20 to 200 acres of land. During the cane season many of them work on the sugar plantation, and when that is over till their rice-fields. It is calculated that one man can work 15 acres alone, producing 180 barrels of rough rice, worth $5 apiece. As this is $900 for eight months labor, the men of this class are probably the best paid laborers in Dixy.

QUITE a number of stories are afloat concerning the new Senator from Colorado for the short term—Lieut.-Gov. TABOR. He is not good-looking by a jugful. In fact, if he were traveling on his good looks he would not get out of his front door, and he is no better than he is pretty. But he is rich enough to pay his divorced wife $250,000 for alimony, and spent, it is said, $100,000 on his election. In clothes he is quite an OSCAR WILDE. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *News* says:

It is quite certain that he wears a velvet nightcap, exquisitely embroidered, and a night-shirt trimmed with the costliest point lace and ruffles, for a lady told me to-night she was in the same coach with him not long ago, and he had his bed made up at 5 o'clock, and caused this rich night apparel to be hung outside his berth, although he did not retire until 10 o'clock.

"Why, I never wore such lace even on my dresses," she exclaimed, "to say nothing of my—that is, I mean—Oh, it was too lovely for anything."

T. M. BOWEN, the new Senator from Colorado, has had a career full of adventure and vicissitude. Born in Iowa, he became a lawyer and went to Kansas. At the beginning of the war he entered the army as a Captain, and rose to be a Colonel. He belonged to the DORSEY-CLAYTON crowd that "reconstructed" Arkansas, and was made Chief Justice of that State. Afterward he was Governor of Idaho. He got down in the world, and at last entered Colorado on foot, having walked over the mountains, with only $7 in his pocket. He now owns the controlling interest in the San Juan Consolidated Gold Mining Company, worth $3,000,000 and a large amount of other valuable property.

THOUGH the French vintage of 1882 was smaller than that of 1881, yet the condition of the districts infested by the phylloxera is much improved, especially in those having a heavy rainfall. Nevertheless it is a somewhat serious situation for France, as the last few years averaged 160,000,000 gallons imported against only 56,000,000 exported, whereas before 1877 the imports averaged only 13,500,000, with 80,000,000 exported. The production of 1882 was 360,000,000 gallons less than the average vintage of the past 10 years.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Capt. Payne, with a train of 100 wagons, was captured south of the Cimarron river, and will be escorted to Fort Reno.——A proposition to submit a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Old Men Passing Away—The Question of Rents—Women in Colleges—Insurance for Women—Hungry for Office—A Charter Bill That Will Not Pass—Progress of the Passion Play, With Quotations—Minor Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1883.

The sudden death of William E. Dodge makes a sensation. He was a representative American, a great and successful merchant, a leader in churches, missions, and philanthropic work, and one of the most widely known of the stately old men who are so rapidly passing away.

The Brooklyn bridge grows slowly, and now and then by special favor and at much personal risk a man has a chance to walk across on what may well be called "the straight and narrow path."

Speaking of old men, the most respected and honored of them—Peter Cooper—will celebrate his 92d birthday on Monday. The idea of building a monument to him has been given up, not because he disapproved it, but because he has a worthy monument already known as the Cooper Union.

WILL RENTS GO UP?

Of course the will of the landlords alone have their say, but tenants are of the opinion that, except in a few cases, rents will not advance. They are extravagantly high now, and not a few experienced business men think that the highest point in prices of real estate was reached some months ago, at any rate the market has gone down considerably since the opening of the year. Probably there is no City in the Union where so small a proportion of families own the houses in which they live. The brothers, William and John Jacob Astor, own a few of the seven thousand buildings, nearly all dwelling houses, the Trinity Church Corporation must own several thousand, most of them let on long leases and sub-let to poor tenants. Other vast estates number their houses by hundreds, such as the Goelets, Ex-Gov. Morgan, the Hendricks family, Peter Cooper, the Lenox and Boorman families, and others. Then there are the Astors, the Whitney estates long tied up by law suits so that acres of down town property can neither be sold nor partitioned.

Speaking of real estate, it seems to me that the builders of what are known as "flats" have overdone the business. There are certainly several hundred such houses, roomy enough to accommodate 5,000 families, that have stood empty since they were finished.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College a petition was presented asking that women be admitted to share equally with men the advantages of education given by that institution. I doubt if any petition has been written within this century signed by names of equal prominence. Among them are Pres. Arthur, Gen. Grant, Gen. Hancock, Sec. Folger, ex-Gov. Cornell, Prof. Howard Crosby, the late Thurlow Weed, the monogenarian Peter Cooper, Gen. Wilmot Mitchell, Bishop Potter, Judge Noah Davis, Rev. John Hall, and many other leading men in our intellectual life. Among the women signers were the well-known Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, a millionaire, Miss Anna C. Brackett, and of married women Mesdames Pierpont Morgan, D. S. Appleton, Philip Schingler, Marshall O. Roberts, Wm. B. Duncan, and others of like standing. It will be hard for the severest old-fogy to resist such petitioners, and the current opinion is that within a short time all educational institutions will be equally free of access to women as to men. The notion that the presence of women would be demoralizing to male students and indelicate for females is worthy only of those semi-idiots whose narrow minds (if minds at all) find congeniality only in low life and animal enjoyment. Such people must have been born so, for no one should have had all respect, if he ever had any, for the woman who had the misfortune to give him birth.

WOMEN INSURING THEMSELVES.

Very recently a company has been formed in this city, under the general incorporation law, called "The Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company of America." The officers are: President, Elizabeth B. Phelps; Vice President, Margaret Halcombe; Treasurer, Fanny M. Gerard; Secretary, Elizabeth S. Roberts. The promoters are confident of entire success, as their company will fill a long felt want which grows out of the antagonism of the regular companies to insure women at all. The new company is on the assessment plan, and risks and assessments are graded in half a dozen tables. When an insured member dies the sum of money collected by assessment. Men may insure if they please, but they are not likely to do so. In brief, the object is to provide for women and for those who are dependent upon them the plans of mutual assistance, and all the advantages of life and of accident insurance at the lowest cost price. The Life Insurance enables the members to secure to those they may wish to provide for, a sum from $1,000 upwards. The Accident Insurance affords a weekly allowance to themselves in case of disablement, and in case of death $1,000 or more, as in the life insurance. Members of a family may insure for the benefit of each other. Where there are neither father, mother nor children to provide for, other relatives or friends may unite to insure for each other.

THE STARVING DEMOCRACY.

An effort is under way to resurrect the Citizens' Committee movement, with a view of saving several score of offices to the City. The promise is not flattering. No non-partisan movement can have any effect. This City is the last impregnable fortress of the dwindling Democratic party, and we shall have Democratic rulers here when the party is forgotten in every other State in the Union. They will go under, of course, before long, but the last living pro-slavery, free-whisky, dyed-all-over, "niglar Dimmicrat" will be found in the leader's room of our City Hall.

The unappeasable greed of the Democrats for spoils has led them to justify their own Senator (Eaton, of Connecticut), who said: "The Democratic managers about 15 years ago took out a patent for making fools of themselves, and now they are endeavoring to secure an extension of the privilege." Since the Democratic Legislature has been in devising means to gobble up offices, and some very funny work is upon record; for instance, the abolition of offices concerned with the canals, on the plea that they are unnecessary, and in the next hour establishing just as many commissions to do the same work at higher salaries; the little dodge being to turn out Republicans and put in Democrats.

THE KELLY-EDSON CHARTER.

The newest move is known as Mayor Edson's charter for the City, which, I suppose, he is donkey enough to suppose the Legislature will endorse. Not much, as you will see. The substance of Edson's idea is: "Give *me* full swing; turn everybody (except *me*) out of office; let *me* appoint such men as may suit *me*; let *me* control all the finances, all the public works, all the institutions of charity and punishment, the police, the police department, the docks, the water, the license, the fire departments; in short, let me do just as I please with no shadow of interference, and you will get from *me* a government that"—as the Mayor's voice failed just here I will finish the speech—"will make John Kelly execute a war-dance of delight." No, no. Mr. Edson is a weak and conceited man; he is politically a conspicuous failure. If he were to be voted for to-morrow for Mayor he would not carry a single one of the 780 election districts in the City. He may be a wonderful business man; but I have found, as a general rule, that talent for business and genius in politics seldom occupy the same skull. For instance, Frank Thurber is immense on cheesmargarine, but as a politician he is a laughing-stock.

WILL IT BE PRODUCED?

Mr. Salmi Morse goes steadily on with his theater in West Twenty-third street, and insists that he will give the people a chance to see the Passion Play in a very few days. He is to some extent hindered by the refusal of the Mayor to grant a license; but he does not ask a license for this particular play, but for theatrical performances in general; just such a license as other managers get without any trouble. This seems fair enough, and I do not see how he can consistently be refused. If he produces any play obscenely, in violation of law, or public decency, he may be stopped by summary process. As for the Passion Play, if portions of it which I have read are fair specimens of the whole, its unparalleled stupidity is such that it cannot possibly acquire any considerable notoriety. Imagine this for instance, spoken by the Son of Mary:

> "Enter by the straight gate always:
> He who climbs into the fold another way
> Proves himself not a shepherd, but a robber.
> From a mass of seedlets, scattered broadcast,
> Should a single mustard take root,
> It may spread to a fulsome (!) tree."

And then again, by the same great character, these anticipations of Shakspere:

> "There is a time in the life of all men when,
> If ever, generally given to prophecy,
> An inspiration flashes on their comprehension
> Most vigorously convincing.
> Thus comes brilliant, ample, vivid, and complete
> As the spark provoked by attrition. Meager understanding
> Calls this presentiment.
> If all or much of the Passion Play is like the above bit of stupid bosh, it is too ridiculous a thing to cause the slightest anxiety among people of any religion or no religion. It would sink out of public thought in a week.

NOTES.

It happens rather singularly that yesterday and to-day, the period during which the whole Atlantic portion of North America was to be totally wrecked by the awful storm foretold by the prophet Wiggins, were the most beautiful and peaceful days we have experienced since the early part of December. But then a total failure is just about as good for advertising an almanac as a complete success.

It is now supposed that if the five cent fare bill does become a law the Courts will annul it as being a violation of the contract under which the Elevated roads were built.

We are beginning preparations for the celebration next November of the centennial of the departure of the British troops from this City at the close of the Revolution.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Tariff—Embarrassments of the Question—The Chances Do Not Improve—The New States—The Buzzard Dollar—The Garfield Fair—Custom Reforms—The Internal Revenue—May Have to Go.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1883.

The dreary discussions in both Houses of Congress on the Tariff bid fair to show that a great change has come over the Democratic mind since the days when it was for sweeping away all the custom houses and opening our ports to the commerce of all nations, without duties. Thaddeus Cox, the flippant statesman that Ohio loaned to New York, has always been regarded as an example of the straight-out free trader; but the other day he denied it as positively as ever Peter denied his Master. He said he was not a free trader but a "tariff reformer," and when a member suggested that he must have changed his coat he became indignant and defiant, challenging the proof. Mr. Wakeman, of New York, was very much surprised at his colleague's assurance, and turning to a passage in one of the lives of Pres. Garfield, he read an extract in which Mr. Cox, when speaking on the Wood Tariff bill, was represented as saying that there were "66 free traders in the then House. Mr. Wood, who was engineering his own bill, replied: "No, sir, there are no free traders on this side of the House." Mr. Cox: "There is certainly one." As the "one" was understood by the House to refer to Mr. Cox, there was a derisive laugh at his expense. But the case of Samuel is, in fact, the case of all the other free traders. They want "a tariff for revenue only" and they want a little more besides. Every one has something in his State or District that he is tender about. In Nevada there is lead and Cassidy "one" was understood by the House to refer must have the duty a little stronger. So in Vermont, or the old Virginia, bobs of *fine salt;* Upson, of Texas, is careful about *wool;* Aiken, of South Carolina, has his eye on *rice*, Cox, of North Carolina, takes care of turpentine, and Hewett, of Alamama, remembers the iron works at Tecumseh. The other evening a reporter of the *Republican* lounged into Willard's among the Democratic Congressmen and was not long in finding that this matter was attracting notice there. Here is his report of what he heard:

"Just see how things are going with us. Did you notice, Tucker said to-day that there was not a Freetrader on the floor of the House?"

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, and Dick Townshend said the same thing, and added that they all wanted to protect infant industries."

"Where were the doctrinaires—Carlisle, Morrison and Cox?"

"I don't know where; but they said never a word. As for Carlisle, you wait until they reach hemp, and he'll go off on an infant industry at the expense of an adult principle. I tell you none of them stick."

"You say Tucker says there are no Freetraders on the floor?"

"Yes; and he winked and enjoyed the joke yesterday, as when Skinner, of New York, made his hemlock speech and accused him (Tucker) of making a speech in favor of 20 per cent. on extract of sumac, used for the same purpose as the hemlock extract—for tanning."

"He winked, did he?"

"Yes; he's for his local interests—barytes as well as sumac—and so is Wise, from the Richmond District, who made protection speeches during his campaign."

"So you think the Freetraders have lost their enthusiasm?"

"Yes. They go head and tail up at the fence, but never leap it."

"Who have you to depend upon for simon-pure Freetrade speeches and votes?"

"Oh, they will all speak and vote fast enough, but it is doctrine *in degree* with them—from Sam Randall, with his iron mills behind him, on one extreme to Berry and Rosecrans, of California, with their borax and boracic acid to protect.

Sometimes this disposition to protect infant industries gets the better of the partisan and the member breaks out in a manly argument for that very protection which that party has discarded. Hence it is that they decide in caucus to kill the bill by amendments. If it does come to a vote they can then go behind their men. Hence it is also that while the present tariff has been the theme of incessant Democratic abuse, it was not repealed or materially changed during the six years that the Democrats held a majority in the House. But nobody is able to foretell what will be the result of the present earnest effort to cut down the taxes and reform the tariff. The Senate bill will pass and go to the House, but the House holds, as I said some time ago, that the Senate has no right, under the Constitution, to originate a revenue bill, and that this is in fact originated by the Senate. It will, therefore, be laid aside and not regarded as a bill to be acted on or concurred in. The facts are these: At the last session the House passed a bill to cut down the Internal Revenue. This reached the Senate, was debated, and amended and laid over. At the session the Senate took it up and further amended it by adding to it the whole scheme for re-casting the Tariff. The bill, therefore, embraces the changes in the Internal Revenue and the changes in the Tariff. But the House is jealous of his prerogatives, and it holds that the Tariff amendment is not germain to the Internal Revenue bill and is an encroachment on its constitutional rights. This is exceedingly unfortunate, for it is generally conceded that the Senate bill has the advantage of the House bill in point of merit, and is also in the best possible position for defeating the tactics of the Democratic leaders, since it could be taken up and passed by a majority vote, just as the Civil Service bill was passed. But the matter of etiquette is likely to deprive the country of this advantage, and the whole thing may fail.

The Democrats have "sat down" on any legislation looking to the admission of new States. The new States that are knocking at the door are Washington and Dakota, both likely to be Republican, and that party does not care to have any more Republican States till after the Presidential election. The whole party came up unanimously against dividing Dakota into two territories, demanded by convenience, because they *smelled a rat.*

Congress has also settled the question as to continuing the coinage by the buzzard dollar now worth 85 cents. The Coinage Committee reports a resolution that it is inexpedient to discontinue the coinage. The amount stored in the Treasury on the 1st of February was in round numbers $378,000,000 and the Secretary asks Congress to provide some place to store what is yet to be coined. Evidently Congress does not just now, before the Presidential election, wish to disturb the equanimity of the silver mining States. If there ever was anything that was grossly absurd this coinage of a dollar must be its near neighbor.

The Garfield Monument Fair, which was so elaborately organized and for which so much was contributed in distant portions of the Union, does not show very brilliant results. The trouble was that so much was absorbed by the expenses. The receipts were about $80,000, but the net product will scarcely exceed $7,500. It was a very attractive exhibit, but was held in the Capitol on the eve of the session, and had to be closed in time for the meeting of Congress.

Sec. Folger has sent to Congress a plan for consolidating the collection districts of the customs, and thereby diminishing the number of officers and expenses. The saving which he figures up in consequence of such an arrangement reaches nearly half a million of dollars.

The House Appropriation Committee hoped to get the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill without debate, under a suspension of the rules, and in order to make the Democrats satisfied with it they adopted the wording of the last bill, with a single amendment, changing the hours of labor for the clerks in the various departments from 6½ hours to eight and 10 hours. But this most absurd amendment has not help their project. The Democrats saw at once that the effect of passing the bill would be to give the Tariff bill a better chance, and they consequently came out against it with a solid front, and as it required a two-third vote, it was defeated.

There seems to be some hope on the part of the Democratic leaders that they will be able to force an abandonment of the Tariff bill and put the Republicans to the necessity of abolishing the Internal Revenue entire in order to get a sufficient reduction of the taxes. Such a scheme would find support in both parties, and it is not certain that it will fail. The Republican plan, however, has been from the first to make the reduction fall on both branches of the revenue and to give the tariff a thorough revision. It was for this purpose that the Tariff Commission was organized and it was for this purpose that the Senate put the two measures into the same bill. But the time is very short and the embarrassments are great. The tariff, as it is, satisfies the Protectionists and is probably as satisfactory to the Democrats as any other bill. They suffered all its incongruities without changing them when they had the power to do so, and as the Senate will be against them in the next Congress all the chances for a change will be worse than they are now. If then they want any change in the tariff they should go for it now; and, as they do not, the inference is fair that they do not want it—or do not want it so much as they want to embarrass the Republicans. Hence they hope to strike down the internal revenue, even though it be at the expense of maintaining the tariff as it is.

BUCKEYE.

COLORADO NOTES.

Another Letter From Our Correspondent in the Centennial State.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Having received so many letters, caused by my letter in the BLADE of December 28, I am compelled to write another in answer to them. The valleys along the Uncompahgre, Gunnison and Grand Rivers are from two to five miles wide, and composed of about one-half sandy land to one-half adobe. The streams are fringed along with cotton-wood, which makes very good log houses, fencings, fuel, etc. The land is easy to irrigate, which is done by going high enough up the streams, cutting a ditch down to water level, and gradually run it on higher land, so that by the time you get the water to the land you want to irrigate, it will run on the highest parts of it, and from there flow over the remainder. Any one can take out their own ditch and do the work themselves, but the most common way is for several neighbors to join and take out one large enough for all. This way it costs each one less. The valley lands are covered with grass where there is an under irrigation, and makes good hay. These lands can all be covered with grass in two or three years. The lands back from the valleys rise very abruptly from 50 to 75 feet, and run back toward the mountain ranges from five to 10 miles. These lands are a kind of clay, mixed with rock and sand. They can be irrigated, but not as easy as the lower valleys. They are now mostly covered with a short "grama" grass, which is very nutritious, both in Summer and Winter. Several ditches are being taken out on these lands, and a few years will see them all under cultivation. We have it from the best of authority that these lands are the best in Colorado for growing all kinds of fruit, as well as grain and vegetables. The next lands you come to are the foot-hills, and are generally very broken. Here begins the pinyon and cedar, and at the upper edge of this you come to pine, spruce, scrub oak, etc. In among this timber are many open places, with grass growing only. This is one of Colorado's greatest sources of wealth, for her is found the best grass ever known for fattening stock; even grain does not excel it. The grass begins with the timber at an altitude about 6,000 feet and continue up to timber line which is about 11,000 feet acove the sea level. Very little rain or snow falls below the timber on the lower lands, but the higher grounds and mountain ranges get an abundance of both, which causes plenty of water to flow to the valley below. The heads of these mountain streams, the stock ranches are located. Here also can be raised nearly all kinds of vegetables, but no large tracts of agricultural land are found. Vegetables and most kind of grain will grow up to an altitude of 9,000 feet. Locating of stock ranches is done by custom as much as by law, but in both cases are strictly adhered to. The first man to locate is supposed to have the first right to the range, and the range he holds is governed by the size of his herd, but the poor man with the small herd has an equal chance with his richer neighbor. In fact small herds will run a large herd out sooner, than a large herd will run a small one out. Good ranges are yet to be taken. No hay, grain or salt is ever fed to stock here either in Summer or Winter. We have at this time as fat beef, right off of grass, as any of the States have with grain. An average of $35 a head was paid for yearlings here last Spring and Summer for beef at wholesale rates. Colorado will always consume her own beef, as the mining and other industries will not only keep up the present demand, but it will increase, for Colorado's industries have only just begun. These agricultural lands came under the pre-emption laws, and others cannot homestead. The head of a family or number of a family who is over 21, male or female, who have not used their pre-emption right, are entitled to 160 acres of agricultural lands. You first file your claim, which costs about $4. Build a house, stable or barn. Dig a well if there is no running water. Make fence, and cultivate about 10 acres, and after six months "bonafide" residence to show your intentions to make it your home, then, by paying $1.25 per acre, you can get your patent from the Government. Or, if you wish, you can let it run 33 months from time of filing, until you get patent. A soldier has no more right on these lands than any other citizen. Grazing lands can be fenced and held for that purpose without paying anything except a tax on the fence and other improvements. You can hold almost any number of acres for this purpose. Plenty of good coal lands within 10 miles of Delta. Any person who is entitled to agricultural lands can claim and hold 40 acres of coal land. You put $100 worth of work each year for five years, or do $500 worth of work, then by paying $5 per acre you can get a patent from the Government. No gold or silver mines inside of 40 miles of Delta yet but very likely will be this coming Summer. There are good indications, but the country has not been thoroly prospected yet.

The climate here is certainly good. The extreme cold or heat is owing to the altitude one is in. Colorado has, like other countries, some cold weather, and without warm weather nothing can be raised in any country. The atmosphere is dry and bracing, and one does not feel the cold or heat as they do in prairie States. Mercury ranges in the valleys from 95 above in Summer to 20 below in Winter, but these extremes last only for a short time. Scarcely any wind in Winter but some in Spring. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia and mountain fever with some rheumatism high up in the mountains. It is beneficial here for all lung diseases, unless too far gone, general debility, asthma, etc. To one who is seeking health by going from the valley to the top of mountains, they get the benefit of the different altitudes, which is equivalent to traveling from one country to another. The scenery is varied and not monotonous. There has not been a death within 20 miles of here since the settlement. They all dry up and blow away in this country. April very few even blow away. Society here is composed mostly of people from the Eastern, Northern and Western States, and is as good as can be found in any new country. There are a good many families here, and they are here to stay and make permanent homes. We have no churches here yet, but have preaching every Sabbath. The town corporation have given two good parts of the town, two lots to each church denomination. We have a good public school and a regularly organized school district. Colorado's school laws are the most generous in the United States, and no one need have fears about school here. Building material is plenty at any station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which runs through the Uncompahgre, Gunnison and Grand River Valleys. Fuel is very low per load (or even) from $20 to $30. Different kinds range in proportion. Furniture, groceries, and dry goods are about 50 per cent. higher here than in the States along the Mississippi River. Horses—good ones—from $75 to $100; mules, from $100 to $150. Milch cows from $150 to $175; stock cows, from $55 to $40. Cattle are high, owing to the enormous profits, none caring to sell. Everything raised here, and everything brought from other countries, as they know better how to rustle for their living, and it takes stock brought here at least one year to acclimate. All kinds of small grains are grown in this country to perfection. The only piece of wheat here last year yielded from 50 to 65 bushels. Our potatos will beat those of any other State. Fortunes have been made by them. I have never known them to sell for less than 90 cents per bushel, wholesale, and $1.25, retail; is about as low as they ever get. Corn will prove a success when early seed is planted. It has never sold here for less than $2.40 per bushel. Hay is $25 and straw from $15 to $20 per ton. No vermin of any kind to trouble small grain. Vegetables are raised in abundance, and always command high prices. Chickens are from 75 cents to $1 a piece; eggs, 50 to 75 cents per dozen; butter, 50 cents per pound; fresh pork, 20 cents per pound; bacon, 18 cents; flour, $4.50 per cwt., and other things in proportion. Ranches, with some improvements, can be bought along the rivers now for from $300 to $1,000, but they will be double that next Fall. There are no Indians nearer than 150 miles and they will never make any trouble. There are very few rattlesnakes here and no harm done by them. Don't know whether honey bees would do well here or not, but think they would. Ponies can be bought for from $55 to $80. Farming implements are about 50 per cent. higher here than in Eastern States. Have no grist mills yet, but one will be put up this Summer. Delta, at the junction of the Uncompahgre with the Gunnison River, is about 300 miles from Denver, 230 from Pueblo, 85 from Gunnison City and 350 miles from Salt Lake City. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is finished to about 50 miles beyond the State Line and will be run in Salt Lake in the Spring. Wages of miners in Summer are from $3 to $4; carpenters in the mines about same; ranch wages are $30 per month; teamsters about the same as ranchmen; herders ditto. I would not advise men to come here and depend on mechanical or common labor. If coming with a team, don't start till grass gets good. The early Spring is the best time to come, as you can raise a crop if you wish to ranch, which will be a great advantage to any one. Come with some money, a good supply of muscle, a determination to work and not to get discouraged or give up and go at some kind of business as soon as you get here, and do not drink or loaf around till all your money is gone, and success will be yours. If you expect to find it all money, ease and roses here, don't come. That Garden of Eden business was knocked higher than Pike's Peak in a very short time, and it was in good hands too. So don't think of finding that "last paradise" here. If you do, you will go back like that Biblical fellow of old, "who thought that when his money was gone the husks would turn into gold."

G. W. MOODY.

TEMPERANCE.

The Program Prepared by the Woman's Temperance Union.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—A few nights ago the Recording Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, received a dispatch dated aboard train between Buffalo and Cleveland, and signed by Mrs. J. E. Foster, the leader of the Temperance campaign in Iowa. She desired to see the Secretary on a matter of inter-State interest, and asked her to meet the train at the Union depot.

"I met her as desired," said the Secretary to the BLADE correspondent, "and found that she was literally flying home to Iowa, having broken Eastern engagements on purpose to go back and prevent a moment of panic overtaking the forces which she has led with such courage and energy. She was not cast down, nor dismayed, although the votes of one man had been able to throw the Temperance cause in Iowa back for four years, and perhaps longer."

"In what way?"

The decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, as you have of course seen, is to the effect that the prohibitory amendment carried last Fall, is null and void because of a clerical error. Thus, all the work so far done, goes for naught, except in the moral influence it will exert, and the seed that it has sown. Under the laws of Iowa, an amendment to the Constitution cannot be brought about in less than four years; and as I suppose that there is no appeal beyond the Supreme Court, the whole long road will have to be traveled over again. But do you suppose that Mrs. Foster had lost her heart, or was disposed to give up the work? No, sir, not a bit of it. She was only too eager to get back to rally her forces, and lead another charge. And with such examples before us do you suppose that the women of Ohio are to be easily dismayed? On the contrary any possibility of defeat only nerves us to renewed courage, and we feel that we have enlisted for the war, though it takes one year or five to make our first impression or win our first victory."

I had called to learn just what were

THE PRIMAL OBJECTS

of the organization which has been making so active a stir for the past quarter of a year, in the State Temperance Union headquarters in the Young Men's Christian Association building on Euclid avenue, and was readily accommodated, as the officers in charge were only too glad of an opportunity of having their objects and desires laid without reserve before the people. In answer to my first inquiry the lady in charge replied: "We are not a political organization, and we have nothing that we desire to conceal. We have been charged with a political direction and bias in our work. Nothing can be more untrue. We leave politics to the various parties in the field. We help no one of them more than we help the others, except as they may be going in the same direction which we are traveling, and as we may be working for one common end. We have Prohibitionists, Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers helping us on, but we have raised a standard and all of one no more than for the help of another.

"I can tell you in a word what we are doing. We see what has been done in the West, and we feel that we are not treading in a new and venturesome faith. Ohio is open to moral influences in a high degree, and if the people are once aroused on this subject of Temperance, nothing can be done or said to prevent the Liquor business from being hedged by the most stringent regulations that can be adopted. There came a time last Summer when those in the higher councils of our society decided that the ball, in the cause of reform, should be set rolling. We know that under the present condition of things nothing could be done without an amendment to the constitution. So we decided to go to the Legislature during the present Winter and ask for an amendment to bring forth a direct vote of the people that would mean something. We have sent our printed petitions forth by the hundreds. They have gone into every voting precinct of the State, and are in the hands of men and women who are of the highest standing and widest influence at home. We have already secured the names of very many thousands from all quarters of the state, and we shall go to the Legislature with a backing that shall mean something more substantial than mere words or promises. Our petitions asking for the submission of a prohibitory Constitional amendment in the next Fall's election, are printed with separate blanks, marked 'voters' and 'women' respectively. Any member of the Legislature, in looking over the petitions from his county, can tell at a glance

JUST HOW MUCH INFLUENCE

even in a political sense is represented by that sheet of paper. We shall present all of these petitions to the Legislature when the proper time comes, and add to them such arguments as we will be able to produce in support of one position."

"Do you think you will succeed?"

"I don't know. We have tried to do our duty in organizing Temperance element of the State and in presenting it in such shape as to give it force and direction. If we do not succeed we certainly do not ever shall of our work to go for naught. We shall at least have been educators in a Temperance direction."

"Speaking of education," the lady continued, "I am reminded that we have in hand in this Temperance campaign

AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

that we hope to see crystalized into a law before the Winter closes. It is perhaps better explained in our petition, which was sent forth with the one I have already mentioned, but it could be in any words of mine."

Going to her desk, the lady obtained a petition, which I copied, and which reads as follows:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio:

"Knowing that wise legislation seeks to prevent evil, and believing that the education of the people would, to a great degree, prevent the evils of intemperance, we, the undersigned voters and mothers, wives and daughters, respectfully petition the General Assembly, now in session, to enact a law requiring physiological action of alcoholic beverages as a part of study in all schools supported by public money, or under State control."

"This we consider," said the speaker, "to be not only proper, but a matter of the greatest wisdom and truest economy; and I do not see how any one can oppose it, no matter how liberal they may be as to the restriction or non-restriction of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. We desire that its children shall be shown just how dangerous it is to take alcoholic drinks into the system, as a purely physical affair. We do not ask that they shall be taught Temperance in the schools as a matter of religion or sentiment, but that the poison of alcohol shall be presented to them as a matter of bodily concern. This law has been tried with good effect in Minnesota, and we believe that it could be made a great success here."

PLENTY OF WORK.

The State Union has grown very rapidly since this new campaign was opened, there now being over 400 local Unions in Ohio, subordinate to it. It has sent forth over 175,000 documents of one sort or another; has handled bushels of mail every week, has at times kept 10 or 12 clerks busy; has sent for its many lecturers and given them engagements, and has shown rare judgment and skill in avoiding mistakes and keeping out of entangling alliances. The officers of the State Union are as follows: Mrs. Mary A. Woodridge, President; Miss Anna G. Penfield, Corresponding Secretary; Miss F. Jennie Duty, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. J. Pinney, Treasurer. They have all worked untiringly, and feel, apparently, that if success does not crown their efforts, no considerable portion of the fault can be placed upon them.

A. D. D.

Mount Union (O.) College.

The increased attendance at Mt. Union College during the present Winter term, is evidence of its growing popularity. Address Hon. Lewis Miller, Akron, Ohio, for catalogue of particulars.

TENNESSEE.

The Soil, Climate and Productions of That Portion of Dixie.

To the Editor of the Blade:

In answer to inquiry of "J. N. D.," for a description of the country, and for the price of land, etc., in Southern Tennessee, I fear he has asked for more than you will be willing to grant space for, though I will be as brief as possible.

I have been long known as one of "Toledo's boys." I came South two and a half years ago, and have been traveling in the interest of a Northern lumber firm in Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, and have prospected also in Alabama and Georgia. My somewhat extensive travels have enabled me to pay close attention to the climate, soil, productions, etc. I have finally located on Walden's Ridge, an elevated plateau, or table-land, situated about 1,800 feet above tidewater, being a part of the Cumberland Mountains, separated therefrom Sequatchie Valley, which lies west of us, and the Tennessee Valley, which lies to the East. This ridge is about 60 miles in length, with an average width of eight miles. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad runs along the foot of the ridge on the Tennessee Valley. Grayville is the nearest station, six miles distant. Chattanooga is 33 miles distant. The climate is all that could be asked for. Our Summers are as cool as those of the Upper Lake Region, or that of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River, while our Winters are short and mild, with scarcely a mouth in which we cannot plow. We have an abundance of good freestone water and also many chalybeate springs, which are considered very healthy. Many Summer resorts are annually erected near these springs, some of which are crowded with guests from all the States in the Union. As to soil, while we cannot raise quite as good corn as they can in the valley, we can raise as good potatos, both Irish and sweet, as can be had anywhere between Maine and Alabama. It is adapted to all kinds of vegetables, small grain and fruits which grow in our latitude. We never fail to have plenty of apples and peaches. The fox grape is a native here and grows along our mountain streams. The native blackberries are finer here than any I ever saw in Northern markets.

Our mountain land, so called, is about as level as the prairie land of Illinois, and can be purchased for from $1.25 to $3 per acre. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad furnishes a good outlet for all we can raise and as we are about one month earlier than Ohio, we find a ready sale, at very remunerative prices for our fruits and vegetables in Cincinnati. I could say much more but fear that I have already said too much.—B. O. EVERITT, Graysville, Rhea Co., Tenn.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Qualifications of Robert Lincoln for that Position.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Who shall be the Republican candidate for the next Presidential campaign? This question, taken as a subject, is one of the principle topics of the day, yet very little importance is placed upon the answer. I believe the benefit would be equal in effect to the exertions of him who upholds and strives for his party at the exciting period of the final election, if every true adherent of the grand Republican standard, would with a judicial, honest and philosophical reply, give his opinion at the present time and proclaim a man in the full sense of the word, who possesses the qualities of not only a statesman and politician, but a true patriotic lover of his country, honest and moral, and if possible, one whose ancestors have figured a prominent part in our country's history compelling the Republic to ever feel the weight of gratitude which can never repay the services of such seven generous sacrifices, who has made a martyred sacrifice of himself in the service, and execution of his duty and office in behalf of his country.

So after, in my opinion, stating the duty of every caster of a vote, (at the same time not excluding those who figure non-suffragism) I feel myself compelled to reveal the name of one who is not only capable of holding and performing this high office, but one who will place credit in himself and country. One who will compell commendation as his just due. One in whom the pride of a Nation can be amassed. Such is Robert Lincoln, who has figured a prominent part as politician and statesman in the arena of the last few years.

In conclusion, what true patriot, whether Republican or Democrat, will allow the love of party to make him hesitate for a single moment upon the action of standing by a man possessing such unexcelled qualities, and whose father is a martyred hero, felled by the cowardly hand of an assassin while engaged in the humane service of freeing his fellow creatures from the galling yoke of brutish servitude.

EARL.

RECENT LITERATURE.

RUTH ELLIOTT'S DREAMS. A STORY FOR GIRLS. By Mary Lakeman. Published by Lee & Sheppard, Boston.

There are stories enough for girls on the shelves of book-sellers, such as they are. Every male writer considers himself competent to write a story for boys, and every female writer for girls, but the vast majority of both sexes are about two young for children or quite old enough for the most venerable of men and women.

This book is a surprise in several particulars. It is actually a story for girls, a story that girls may read with not only entertainment but profit, and which every girl of 14 and upward may read to advantage and should read. It is the story of a group of girls in an old New England town, who, in its pages, pass from girlhood to womanhood, one into the valley and shadow, and the others, save one, out upon the sea of matrimony, she, the most lovable of all, living with a sorrow ever present, but which a hopeful, well-balanced mind, and trained benevolence makes rather a solace than a sorrow.

The style of the book is better than good, it is exquisite. The description of New England scenery, comprising the sea, the hills, the mountain and Towns, are the finest specimens of descriptive writing that have been published for many a day. The writer is evidently familiar with the scenes she describes, and that she loves them is evidenced by the fondness with which she dwells upon them, and the minuteness of her descriptions. The reader sees the country exactly as it is. The descriptions are more than descriptions, they are photographs.

It is also evident that the writer knows girls and women thoroly—that is, the head of the sex. There is a keen analysis of character in its pages that could only be given by one who made long and careful studies, with a mind trained to very close examination. The best that womankind is capable of is demonstrated, and it is done in a most delightful way. There is nothing namby-panby in it, the sentiment is not sugar-coated to the degree of being nauseating, but the natural girl of good impulses is portrayed and the lesson taught is how to develop to the highest whatever is naturally good. It is a pure, good book, and can be found a place in every girl's library.

Aside from the tone of the book too much cannot be said in praise of the English in which the sentiments are clothed. It is exquisite. It is entirely without slang, and the style is very strong and very simple. In fact, its strength is in its simplicity. The girls talk like girls—good girls—and the women like women. It is a model of English undefiled, and has a merit in that which cannot be too highly commended.

The name of the authoress is not a familiar one in the world of books, but she is evidently one who knows the subject she treats, and one whose nature is reflected in the best of the characters she has introduced into the book. There is, doubtless, much more material in the storehouse from which she has drawn this, and the world will be the gainer if she makes further drafts upon it.

OUR LOST EXPLORERS. The Narrative of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. Related by the survivors, and revised by Raymond Lee Newcomb, Naturalist of the Expedition. Published by subscription by the American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn.

The loss of the steamer "Jeannette" on its expedition into the Arctic regions, the terrible death of so many of the ill-fated explorers, and the excitement attendant upon the finding and return of the survivors are still fresh in the minds of everybody. A book telling of the incidents of the long, terrible voyage which had so disastrous an ending cannot but find many interested readers. The present volume is exceedingly attractive in appearance, and the style of the narrative is easy and flowing. The story covers three long and terrible Winters in these ice-bound regions and two Summers, and no one can read it without feeling to the full how heroic the brave fellows were through their sufferings. The volume is fully illustrated, with a frontispiece made up of the pictures of the officers of the ill-fated expedition.

Chicago merchants have the nerve to advertise, and it is to this that they are largely indebted for their success. We give the following instance as evidence: The Chicago Corset Co., about two years ago, began business on $50,000 capital, and the first year put $80,000 into advertising. To-day their sales are over half a million dollars yearly, and they are extending their business rapidly every day, with orders ahead all the time.

FREE.—TRIBUNE AND FARMER, three months. Read the great offer in another column and embrace it without delay.

PHŒNIX PARK.

The Carman Turns Informer and Will Describe the Assassination.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—Michael Kavanaugh, the carman, has turned informer against the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials. He will be the first witness examined. He will testify he drove, employed by the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke in Phœnix Park, and describe the whole affair.

Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, James Carey, Town Counsellor Carman, Fitzharris and seven other prisoners were placed in dock to-day. Informer Kavanaugh was sworn. He deposed he drove Brady, Kelly and two other men whom he did not know, to Phœnix Park the evening of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. James Carey and Daniel Delaney were on the seats on side of the road of the Park. Delaney said they were watching the Chief Secretary.

Great excitement ensued when Kavanaugh was placed in the witness seat. He apparently labored under great excitement. He deposed that on the 6th of May last he was at the Royal Oak public house, Parkgate street, and was engaged by four men (Brady and Kelly and two strangers). (Brady here uttered a loud guttural threat, but no distinct words were heard). There was no laughter to-day among the prisoners when Kavanaugh identified them. Kavanaugh then pointed to Patrick Delaney as another of the men present. He drove the four men to the park by the Island Bridge gate to Phœnix Monument and along the main road to Gough Monument, and they there got down. They said there was no sign of "Skin the Goat," meaning James Fitzharris, the carman. (Fitzharris here shouted "Don't call me

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XIII.

INDOOR EXERCISE.

Every woman longs to be beautiful. Nine out of ten would sacrifice much of what is valuable in her eyes could she gain for herself these charms of person that win the admiration of all with whom she is associated, that make even little children feel that she is pleasant to look upon, that will give her the power over men which nothing else can. They will sacrifice much, I said, but they will not recognize the fact that one great element of this personal beauty is HEALTH, and that this lies largely in their own hands.

"Mamma," whispered a little fellow, confidentially, "I think God forgot something when He made Aunt Mab. She walks just as if she was going to fly in a minit, only she hasn't got wings. Don't you 'spose if she prayed, He'd make 'em sprout now?"

This was simply a boyish expression of his perception of the extreme grace of movement that characterized his Aunt Mab. Perfectly formed, well developed, with a light springing step that speaks of vigor, she is indeed an embodiment of what may be called harmony in motion.

Much of this grace, as I happen to know, is due not only to regular walking and riding in the open air, but to a persistent course of gymnastics in the house. They were exercises that developed all parts of the body equally, never violent, without strain, but bringing into play each muscle in its turn until all grew evenly and harmoniously, and made the awkward, angular girl that I knew her first, to develop into the beautiful woman whose form and movements are the delight of everybody who sees her.

It needs only a little thought to be convinced that walking simply develops the lower limbs, though it puts in some degree of motion every part of the body. Something more is needed, and that something may be supplied by a course of gymnastics at home. Now do not at once say this is impossible. You cannot spend the time, nor can you purchase the requisite apparatus. You can spare 15 minutes on rising and 15 on going to bed, (a half hour is better), if you will only think so, and you need not buy a cent's worth of apparatus. Of course there are some simple contrivances, which might add to the benefit and variety of your exercises, but if you will carefully follow out the simple series that I will describe to you, going through with them night and morning, you will do much towards accomplishing their object, which is to strengthen and develop all parts of the body, give muscular activity, and help much in securing healthy life.

A very necessary thing to start with is plenty of fresh, pure air in the room where you exercise. It should not be too warm; a temperature of 55° is high enough for the average individual, since the effect will be to increase the animal heat. Then when clothed simply in your woolen undergarments so that your movements may be absolutely unfettered go through with the following:

The first thing is to take a good position. Stand perfectly erect, the knees straight, heels close together, toes turned outward so that the feet form the sides of a right angle, shoulders thrown back and arms hanging loosely at the side. Now you are in a natural, easy position to begin work. I wonder how many of you standing thus could be examined by a physician and pronounced even fair specimens of physical development, how many have straight spines, even shoulders, equal sized hips, how many legs that are not curved, knees that do not knock together, shoulder blades that do not project unequally. Very few, I fear, even among the young girls, but never mind. With care and perseverance most of those things can be largely remedied. Now you are in place to proceed:

1. Raise the arms to a horizontal position, palms towards each other, which bring together; throw hands backward as far as you can, making it your aim to come as nearly as possible to touching them back to back, then forward again. Repeat this 15 times. Be careful not to jerk the shoulders in the backward movement, but move slowly at first, gradually increasing the swing.

2. Place the arms again in a horizontal position on a level with the shoulders, the back of the hands upward; then, with the wrists held as stiff as possible, turn the palms upward, then downward, and continue this motion, sometimes with hands open, sometimes clenched, until you have twisted them 10 times.

3. With clenched fists, throw the lower part of the arms to the shoulders so that the fists nearly touch them, then let them fall back to the side. Bring them again to the shoulders, raise the whole arm perpendicularly up, then lower them to the shoulders, thence to the side again. Repeat these movements 12 times.

4. Raise the arms again even with the shoulders, outstretched horizontally, then keeping the elbow as rigid as possible, swing first one, then the other, and finally both, from the shoulder, making the hands describe as near a perfect circle as possible. Swing each arm separately 10 times and both together another 10. Let the movement be slow at first, gradually increasing the rapidity.

These are the exercises for the benefit of the arm principally. Many more are given, but the above are sufficient for our purpose if persevered in. Now rest a moment and then begin the trunk exercises.

1. Take the position described in starting. Raise both shoulders as high and forcibly as possible, but let them return gently to the first position so as not to jar the head. Then raise the shoulders alternately keeping the arms straight. Next draw one back and then the other, and finally combine these motions so that the shoulders describe a circle. Repeat each of these movements 10 times.

2. Turn the body to the right and left without moving the hips, keeping the legs perfectly straight and the hands resting upon the hips. Repeat 12 times.

3. Bend the body from the hips to the top of the head slowly forward until it forms a right angle with the legs, which must be kept perfectly straight; then bring it slowly back again to an erect position. Increase the rapidity and stress of this movement, which should be repeated 12 times. Bend the trunk of the body to the right and left alternately 10 times, and finally throw it backward as far as possible without straining. These motions following each other give a circular movement to the body, bringing into play the muscles of the abdomen and back.

4. Lie down flat upon the floor or upon the bed with the arms laid straight by the side, then without changing in the least the position of the legs and feet, raise the trunk slowly to a sitting posture. After a moment's rest, drop back again to a recumbent position and repeat. At first it may be impossible to do this, but by putting the feet against some firm object, or a pillow under the head, it can finally be done, and after awhile without this aid. A variation of this exercise is to lie flat upon the back and raise the hips up as far as possible without bending the legs. These movements must be repeated according to the strength of the individual. The latter are particularly for the strengthening of the abdominal muscles and are especially necessary for women.

The next are the leg exercises.

1. Start with the erect position as at first. Then sink down until nearly sitting upon the floor, draw yourself up again and repeat 10 times.

2. Lie down upon the bed and raise one leg up perpendicularly, then the other, then both. Repeat.

3. Lying straight, draw the legs up close to the body by bending the knees, then throw them down again. Repeat 10 times.

4. Move the right leg laterally from the left and rice versa. Repeat.

Head exercises:

1. Bend the head forward and then backward gently several times.

2. Move it sideways, first one way and then another.

Finally finish these exercises and I should have said begin them all also, by taking from 10 to 12 long, full, but *slow* inspirations of air, breathing and exhaling through the nostrils. Do not hold the breath at any time while exercising, but respire naturally.

I have given the number of times to repeat each movement. This is not arbitrary. It is merely to furnish some guide to what ordinary people should do to get full benefit of the exercise. But as I have said before about other things, each person must be a law unto himself. Never proceed to the limits of exhaustion. If you can only go thru each one once, never mind. By and by you will be able to take the whole, and without even being tired.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Bureau Covers.—Very pretty, cheap and durable ones can be made of crash with a design of leaves and flowers worked in them with linen floss. Make the work solid. Above and below it have an inserting of drawn work and finish the ends with a fringe made by ravelling the edges and knotting the threads. These will laundry nicely and wear a long time.

Cretonne Trimmings.—We are often asked about trimmings for bed rooms. The prettiest, cheapest and best material is cretonne, not the common, cheap printed fabric, but what is known as French cretonne, which is heavier and of colors that will not fade even with an occasional washing. Drape the table, dressing case and chairs of this in some pretty design which will correspond with the painting of the woodwork and the coloring of the walls. Hangings of the cretonne are by many used for the latter now days and are very pretty and effective.—ED.

Infant's Rattle.—This is a charming little plaything for a baby and very easily made. Set up 24 stitches with single zephyr (blue) and knit across plain 22 times. Then bind off and leave an end long enough to sew up the sides. Take a needle with a strong thread and run through each stitch, on one end, and draw up firmly and fasten; then stuff with cotton; before it is quite filled put in a twisted cord of blue and gold zephyr, a little more than one-quarter of a yard in length; then fill up and fasten as you did that at the end. Make two more pieces, one of red and one of orange stuffed as the first, and fasten to twisted cords; sew a little round bell on the end of each and attach the cords to a rubber ring. The cords should be an eighth of a yard long when finished.—Ex.

Afghan Stitch.—"Stella," I will try and give you the directions for crocheting the afghan stitch. First make a chain the desired length, then crochet all the stitches in the chain on your work. Crochet them off, two at a time, until you have but one left. Then pick up the long stitches, being careful to have the same number every time; then crochet off as before, and so continue until you have your Afghan the size desired. This is a very pretty stitch, as well as a very easy one.

Will "School Girl" please give directions for crocheting gentleman's scarf and amount of material needed?—MAUD ESTELLA.

Double Mittens.—Can use any colors liked. I tried scarlet and blue. In knitting mittens for a man, cast on 18 stitches on two needles, 20 on the third. (The number can be varied to suit the person). Knit 2 plain, then purl 1, or (seam it so) knit, and repeat clear around, ending with a purled 1. Begin as before, knit about 15 rounds, or an inch long, using blue only. This is called ribbing by old knitters. (If commenced double at first will roll up.) Now use two colors. Knit 2 of red, 1 blue, 2 red, 1 blue clear around, making three new stitches on every needle as the double draws some. Hold the yarn loosely. 2nd—1 blue, 3 red, 3 blue, alternating 3 of each color all around excepting first and last. Should end with two blue. 3rd.—2 blue, 1 red, 3 blue, 1 red. Repeat clear around. 4th—Same as second round. 5th.—Same as first round. 6th—Same as second, and so on, keep repeating, always remembering that second round comes again after third round, then begin at first round. The result will be blue diamonds with a red stitch in center and red diamonds with blue stitch in center. The figures are spoiled a little when you widen for thumb, but I don't know how to avoid it. I tried to make this plain, for anyone is at liberty to ask questions if they cannot understand. I have some very pretty embroidery patters for underwear, also for children, in linen or woolen, and a very pretty corner for handkerchiefs, that any one can have by sending me some of those patterns for toys of canton flannel, or send me some flower seed. I am a dear lover of flowers, but the big storm we had last June the 21st., destroyed almost all of mine, and my garden too.—MRS. JOSEPH MYERS, Murray, Clark Co., Iowa.

Correspondence.

GOOD ADVICE.—Having read "Bach Scrimy's" views, I must say he is a brave man to thus dare face the broomsticks and rollingpins that he surely knew would be fired at his defenseless head for expressing such views. As "Bach Scrimy" is all one side, I will say, young woman, lead a single life, if you would escape bondage as bad as the darkies ever knew. "Contented Housekeeper" to the contrary notwithstanding; for where "Bach" refers you to both women cases on his side of the question, I could refer to more than a dozen times as many girls of my acquaintance who have taken partners "for better or worse," and in every instance it has been "worse."

I wonder if "Contented Housekeeper" never saw a real, live, old maid that she has such an idea of them. Why, some of the grandest women I have ever met were old maids, and were proud to be called so, too. When will the stigma be removed from the now dreaded title, "old maid?" Will the day never come when mothers will dare teach their daughters that it is a thousand times more honorable to be an old maid than to marry some one whom they can never even respect, simply to be able to claim the title "Mrs?" Girls, don't marry a man who has nothing, even if you must marry, for this country, if a man has nothing saved up by the time he is old enough to marry, my word for it, he never will have. So, girls, remember that—

If you have nothing and your fellow has nothing,
Don't be in haste to wed;
For nothing plus nothing gives nothing,
And nothing don't chew like bread.

—OLD MAID.

WAIT AWHILE.—I agree with you "Lou Nettleton" when you say you haven't lived and worked with the sole thought of getting married. There are other things of more importance, and she who makes that her first object in life is sure to be a bitter disappointment to the unfortunate man who gets her. I think girls should try to improve their minds and cultivate their talents, for almost every one has a talent for something, though sometimes it lies dormant for years before it is brought to light. When you discover where it is make a special study of that one thing; if you have to work hard and make sacrifices, you will never regret it, for it will repay you in the end.

Don't think from this I think girls should not marry or am advocating "woman's rights," but do not be in a hurry, for the one you think perfection while in your teens may not be your choice in a few years when you begin to look below the surface a little. Try to become proficient in the duties you may be called upon to fulfil in the future, and should you marry some worthy, intelligent young man you will be a companion for him, not a doll or plaything, but a noble woman, of whom society may well be proud.

"Desideris," I liked your letter so much. Write again, won't you? "Doc" I am sorry you have such a poor opinion of our sex. When did you become such a woman hater? I agree with you in thinking kissing parties (as you call them), a social evil. But you surely didn't expect the ladies of the HOUSEHOLD to sit tamely by and let you slander the women in such a wholesale manner. You acknowledge there are a few noble exceptions. I hope you include your mother among them. I would hate to think any man would speak of his mother in the way you did of ladies in general. Let me ask a favor of you, won't you? Read "Words worth's Tribute to Women," and go in ladies' society more and see if you won't change your opinion in less than six months.—ETHEL.

THE CHILDREN.—I would join "Humble" in her request in the BLADE of January 18, to have this subject of "Home Training of Children" discussed. As first impressions are hard to eradicate, commence by teaching true principles. Do not take your child on your knee and tell it some fable just for amusement to hear it laugh. The story will make a lasting impression on its mind. Do not take up a picture and say this is Santa Claus, who comes on Christmas and fills your little stockings with candy and gives you many other presents, but take a picture of the nativity of Christ; teach your children that Christmas is the anniversary of our Savior's birth, that he came into the world to open up a plan of life and salvation whereby we may be saved.

Teach children to respect aged persons and have reverence for Christianity. Teach them early in life to say the oft-repeated little prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep." The Apostle Paul says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he gets old he will not depart from it."—SINCERITY, Box 135, Piercetон, Kosciusko County, Ind.

GIPSY'S BROTHER SPEAKS.—I presume I would have read the HOUSEHOLD on in silence, as I have done, except for one paragraph in the issue of January 4, which I received from home to-day, and it is this: "Michigan Girl," do you smoke cigarets?" etc. The writer says he has heard so, of course that explains itself and shows what company he keeps. He may not have any sisters to defend, if not, I should advise him not to liken everybody else to the class of girls he knows, for I'll give him fair warning "Gip" is my sister, and she is a girl that any one ought to be proud to own as such. Say, "Kid" (that ain't what you call yourself, but "Arkansas Traveler" is too long) once more I say, "Kid," we used to have a fellow, a brakeman, here, that was just such a fellow as you are. He would go around with a cow-boy suit on and a 44 Colt's revolver in a belt hanging at his side. Now just a word to "Britomarte," etc. "Gip" may be soft, but if you were capable, I mean had the capability of being a hired girl, you might not be so much that way yourself. But I am sure if you had been one of a company of four boys in Colorado that sat down to mince pies, fruit cake, sweetmeats, etc., etc., the work of this same "Gip," you might not have had so much sarcasm and criticism to offer and while we are on that subject, you use too much slang for a high-toned young lady, who is not a hired girl, etc.

Now, in closing, let me say to the "Kid," let us as men and protectors of the young ladies of our land, believe them true, pure, noble-minded beings, like the pattern God has given us in our mothers, and disdain to associate them with the poor debased creature that long since disgraced that noble word woman, yet is to be found "a wolf in sheep's clothing." They smoke cigarets, they drink beer, the very atmosphere that surrounds them is polluted by their existence. Now "Kid" don't you agree with me and say you were wrong in what you said? And now, farewell. Beautiful weather in Colorado, only four days so far that the thermometer was below zero.—"GIPSY'S" BROTHER DICK.

TO BE THOUGHT OF.—Will I be considered the odd one of the HOUSEHOLD if I declare that I am getting perfectly sick of public Christmas trees? Of course, every year, by dint of hard labor, we have our trees, or something in place of them, at the churches. Now, I don't suppose Hardscrabble differs so very much from other little villages, but such a spirit of rivalry, such a feeling of envy, as is manifested on each and every occasion, has led me to wonder if this is just the best way to "give gifts." At one of these gatherings a girl of 12 or 13 excitedly kept an account of the number of times her name was "called," and then exulted over the fact that it was called more times than one of her mates—admitted that she cared more for that than her presents, and she had some valuable ones, which she scarcely glanced at. Another, whose parents' means were limited, felt badly because her presents were not so costly as Madge Barton's, whose father was wealthy. Heretofore, trifling gifs had satisfied her, when received at home. These are not exceptional cases.

I do think a family Christmas tree, or the old-fashioned way of hanging up the stocking, yields more pure, unadulterated happiness than this more modern public display. Now, you need not exclaim, "Old fogy!" I rejoice that I live in such a wonderful age —such an age of inventions and improvements. I even favor the estlatic sunflower —for poultry. Nevertheless, I'm "too utterly too" sick of Christmas trees to consider them an improvement.

I feel amused whenever an indignant sister protests against paying postage for strangers. Doubtless this trouble sometimes proceeds from thoughtlessness, but often—well, it makes me think of the tramps that used to swarm through here.

"Humble's" proposed subject, "Home Training of Children," is a prolific one. Hope it will be thoroughly discussed. But I hope not write more, for, of course, waste baskets will always be in fashion.—EM. S. EARLE.

A WORD ON SPELLING.—I would like to offer a few words on the subject of spelling if you will allow one who is not a teacher to venture upon teachers ground. Now teachers, don't annihilate me with one withering glance of scorn. For, if I'm not a teacher I've been to school to them. It seems to me the first object in spelling is to impress upon the mind the sounds of the syllables of a word, even more than the word itself. Bear this in mind, the child will find a simple syllable, quite easy to digest, when the whole word, at first, fell swoop would be likely to throw him into a state of helpless imbecility. I have seen children so appalled at the quick, abrupt sound (no offense teachers) that the poor things looked ready to sink thro' the floor e're they could muster up courage to face the awful thing down and spell it. He may have spelled that word over a thousand times while studying without an idea of its meaning, or of anything but the mere putting of the letters together so and so. Therefore, when the ominous word comes to be levelled full at his unprotected head, his mind is filled with a vagueness of ideas, ending at last in a perfect blank, and of course he walks down to the foot, very glad to get there without any broken bones. It is evident that every syllable should be distinctly pronounced, both by teacher and scholar, even to separating them one by one. Again, it is better to write the spelling lesson than to spell orally. In fact, any lesson being written, will impress itself upon the mind far better than a mere recitation.

I should think it would be a good plan to write the lesson one day and recite it the next and so on. I would say encourage writing in the school. It will teach scholars more about good Grammar and spelling than all the hard rules and rudiments put together. A child will learn a rule so as to repeat it with parrot-like glibness. And it will understand the meaning just about as much as the parent. Another good idea is to explain the meaning of words, thereby causing them to associate the word with the object for which it stands. For beginners object lessons on the blackboard are a great help. I will sit down now and let another sister speak.—IDA, West Bullock, Peoria Co., Ill.

VARIOUS THINGS.—I am glad to see that "Dreadful" and several other members of THE HOUSEHOLD agree with me about "liking calico best," though doubtless the other side of the question can be defended also.

"L. Joy" says that he (or she) thinks that "parties contemplating marriage had better leave the part concerning their duties after marriage to be filled as circumstances may require." I would like to get "L. Joy" if he is married and "how long have you been so?" for my impression is that parties to any partnership had better understand each other thoroly beforehand. Not that I would like to see the marriage relation brought down to a mere business affair, but each one should know exactly what is expected of them.

"Sarah Coates" wants to know whether she should get married or take an education. Why, Sarah! the idea of a 16-year-old girl asking such a question! Of course you ought not to get married at so tender an age. Better go to school four or five years longer and even then after you are married no doubt you'll wish you had waited longer. If your father will send you to school, *go*, and while there prepare yourself to make some man a useful wife.

I wrote "Corn Sheller" a note some time ago, giving my opinion of novel reading, but it was crowded out by more important matter so I will say to her, send your name to my address as below and I will write more fully.

The typographer made my name read "William" instead of "Marion" in my last. —MARION, New Store, Va.

FROM "GYPSY."—Girls, what is your general opinion on the "calico question?" I enjoy it hugely. If we are girls that help our ma's as we ought, the gentlemen know, of course, that we do not sweep, dust, cook, etc., in evening toilets, and if callers come they must expect to find us in calico. Why, to tell the truth, I think it rather becoming, and if made pretty, fitted perfectly, and with pretty lace I will wear it at home in preference to any other, and I don't care who calls.

Oh, I think the gentlemen are perfect, but if you would not wax that poor unfortunate moustache quite so much, and if you only would not use so much perfume, not eat cloves, etc., to cover the cigar smoke on your breath. Altho I prefer no smoking, still if a gentleman does use cigars, let his breath have the cigar perfume and don't try to cover it up with cloves and make it ten times worse.

Here's my hand, "Martha;" looks all right, don't it? I agree with you on chopping wood. Perhaps it would not hurt them, but I do not think it right. I never have had a chance to try my hand, as I have two big brothers. Only one is at home now, but I not only do not have to chop my wood, but do not have anything to do but put it in the stoves. That is the kind of brothers to have.

"Hebe," I think your idea excellent in regard to letting the bachelors run the kissing and matrimonial departments for a while, as it is getting exceedingly stale to hear of the way girls conduct themselves. Of course the gentlemen are never at fault.

I am not a music teacher, simply because I am nothing; but if I were dependant on myself, music and painting would be what I would teach, so, perhaps, I can join your list.

"Constant Reader," I send a recipe for celery salad. We must not let that department go to the bachelors, if we want anything good to eat.

Michigan girls, one and all, do you intend to allow such impressions to exist that we Michigan girls are cigaret smokers? As far as my acquaintance goes among the girls, there is not one. I did not suppose a woman that was qualified to fill a social and domestic position did such things as smoke cigarets. The next thing we may expect to hear of ourselves is that we visit saloons and gambling hells!

"Arkansas Traveler," you are mistaken.

"Sarah Coates," take an education. You are too young to marry.—GIPSY.

RAISING BIRDS, ETC. — As it has been so long since I have met with you in THE HOUSEHOLD perhaps you will not receive me now, yet I have some questions to ask and will try to answer some. First, as I have a pair of mocking birds I would like to know more about them, and think others would be interested as there seems to be a growing taste for singing birds.

Thanks to James B. Cooper for his article on feeding them. He speaks of raising them. Can they be raised like the canary in a cage, or are they taken from the nest of wild birds in their native homes? I have a pair, male and female, and would be glad if some one would answer and tell me if I can expect to raise our young birds.

"Questioner" asks what soil is best for callas, geraniums and fuchias. I find that thoroly rotten leaf mold and the top of the soil under it beside some old log in the woods. It should be so rotten that it is nearly the color of the soil. This and a few inches of the top soil makes a rich, mellow and clean substance for potting plants, as there are not many weed seeds or insects in it.

Winter-blooming geraniums start early in the Spring. Pinch all buds as soon as they appear all Summer. Give them rest and light and they will reward you in the Winter. If your plants have been potted sometime and need fertilizing, take an old bucket, make a hole in the bottom, scrape up some droppings in the hen-house, put in the bucket, put water on it as you would to leach out lye, and water your plants with it once a week if the earth is hard and poor—if not very poor once in two weeks, but not too strong. The first you run out will be very strong, as there is enough strength in one bucketful to make three or four gallons of liquid as strong as it should be applied.

I have made this article longer than I intended, but couldn't give the information so all could understand it much shorter. I am glad to have the flower question discussed again. Some of you will remember that I was the one that proposed starting a Floral Society in the past. I have always felt an interest in it, but failed to awaken the same interest in others, so have remained silent on this subject.—ROSE MAY, Marysville, O.

Sending the Baby to School.

I have dressed anew the restless feet,
And braided the shiny hair
My child in her simple gown is sweet,
Her face is earnest and fair.
I have kissed again the upturned lips,
And watched her out of sight,
And now I begin the weary clock
And long for the coming night.

It was best my baby should go to school,
I have settled that quite in my mind;
But to still the ocean of troubled doubt
Is a harder matter, I find.
Will they teach her always to be true and just,
Honest, loving and kind?
Her pure heart faith and her innocent trust—
Will they hoard them as gold of the mine?

The little foxes that spoil our vines—
Will they watch through all the day,
With sanctified sweetness, I'm "too utterly too"
Striving to keep them away?
Will they watch the going of little feet,
Till the coming of the night?
Lest my baby's soul be led in the way
Of the foes of truth and right?

Last night, as we talked of the untried life
The coming day would bring,
A shadow fell over the upturned face—
Did it fall from an angel's wing?
As with loving, tender voice she said,
While her head drooped low on my knee,
"Please, I think I would rather stay
At home and close by thee.

"I am afraid," and the voice was tearful now—
"'Twill seem so strange to go."
A pause. "Do they love little folks in school?
Will they love me as *I will know?*"
I clasped my darling close in my arms,
While my heart went up in a prayer
To Him whose beautiful name is Love,
That He'd shield her from every snare.

And I would that all our mothers knew,
E'er they send their darlings out,
What a hedge of strength their love should build
The wandering feet about;
So that the hurtful things of life
Will only drive them in
To the shelter of home, where ne'er should fall
The poison dew of sin.

LOUISE CAMERON RAY.

Inquiries.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE inform me where Shetland ponies are raised, or where I can buy a span in the Spring, and about what price?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of the sisters please tell me how to set the centennial crown quilt together, and a pretty way to quilt it? Also a nice pattern to quilt a white quilt, either in birds or flowers?—MRS. EMMA MARTIN, Neosho Rapids, Lyon Co., Kan.

Will the sister who has the pattern for a knit doll send her address to—EMMA H. DAY, No. 164 Orchard street, Toledo, O.?

"Pearl," "Margaret" and "Mollie White" please write to me with regard to a fashionable collar for girls of 12 and 14.—GREENLEAF, Box 257, Litchfield, Mich.

Will some one please tell me what will cure the bronchitis? My throat has been sore four or five months. Nothing seems to help it that I have taken.—F. E. HAMPTON.

Can any one tell me what will make hens lay in Winter?—A SCHOOL GIRL.

Will you in your next issue tell me if you can ascertain or now know what will kill ring bone on horses, and if taken in time before the swelling comes on to amount to any thing, if the knots will continue to come? Is it incurable? I have a very valuable horse that sprained his feet and it begins to swell sometimes, and I am afraid it will prove to be ring bone; one small knot has already appeared. Please give me all the information possible, as I desire to save my horse at all hazards.—C. N. M. CRANBERRY, Pres County, W. Va.

You had better write to some experienced horse doctor, who can give you more definite information in regard to remedies, etcs.—ED.

I should like to ask some of the correspondents of the HOUSEHOLD if they can tell me where I can get the White Leghorn Fowls? I would like to get the fowls as near home as possible.—A. L. PARKMAN, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Will some kind reader tell me through the HOUSEHOLD a cure for skin disease? My baby has had a kind of rash or skin disease ever since he was one week old. He is now 18 months old. It seems to itch and annoy him very much.—A CONSTANT READER OF THE BLADE.

Consult your family physician. There are many varieties of skin disease, and what will cure one might sadly irritate another. Be careful about your child's diet or *your own*. Very likely the trouble may be in yourself.—ED.

I wish very much to get some of the Russian sunflower seed that "E. E. Kenniott" will have to sell next, but he did not give his address. Will he please send it to the HOUSEHOLD, or to MRS. D. E. FULLER, Howard, Elk County, Kan.

I want some information about incubators from some one who has had experience with them, either through the HOUSEHOLD or by letter. Also what kind of leaves silkworms will eat and live on; also the name of a firm that buys Shumac leaves for tanning.

There is something the matter with my chickens. They get lame and finally die. They eat well all the time.

I have a pair of red birds and would like to know what to feed them to keep them healthy and make them sing.—MRS. E. F. ORMSBEE, Elgin Co., Pa.

Please allow me to ask through the BLADE if some one will be kind enough to tell me how to kill or drive off moles, as they dig under garden plants and small trees killing taem? They are undermining houses and spoiling brick walls and doing much damage. When is the best time to move or transplant old grape vines?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Will you please say in the BLADE that owing to the change I have made in my residence from Arcoda, Colorado, to Sherman, Wyoming Territory, I have lost the address of some of my HOUSEHOLD correspondents? Will Mrs. Freeman please send me her P. O. address again that I may fulfil my promise?—MRS. C. M. BROWN.

I would willingly have sent postage to E. E. Kenniott for package Russian sunflower seed had his address been given.—Box 10, Marlboro, O.

Can any one of the members of the HOUSEHOLD tell me of a man by the name of John M. Jones, in their Town, County or State? He is my father, and I should like to hear very much from him. He went away in 1866, and the last we heard from him he was in Indiana, and that was 10 years ago. I am married now and my husband owns a farm here in Kansas. Kansas is a fine country. Any one wanting to know about it can address me.—MRS. ELIZA H. BARMSBERG.

Answers to Inquiries.

In answer to "BLADE Reader," of Jan. 18, the 30th anniversaries of weddings is the pearl wedding. I can give a list of the wedding anniversaries if some one wishes. I thank you all for knitting patterns.—LIBBIE.

E. B., for neuralgia take 1 tablespoonful of kerosene oil, 1 tablespoonful spirits of camphor, ½ tablespoonful spirits of turpentine, white of 1 egg. Mix and apply.—S. R. H.

Please say to Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Kerr and others that have sent to me for "Centennial quilt patterns," I will send it as soon as I can. Sickness and death have visited my family this Winter, and are my excuse for not sending them before.—MRS. S. R. HUNTER.

If "Widower," of York State, who wishes to find a home in a milder climate, will send his address to "F. B. R., Box 43, Muscogee, Indian Territory. I can give him some information that will be of benefit to him.

If "E. E. Kenniott" who wishes to exchange sun flower seeds for Egyptian Rice Corn will send his address to Charles Higgins, Box 38, Stafford, Kansas, he will get his request.

"Nannie," the following has cured severe and long standing cases of neuralgia: Sulphate Quinia 10 grains, Elixir Vitriol, ½ fluid dram; tincture Black Cohosh, 7 fluid drams. Dose, 15 to 20 drops three times daily.—C. W. CHIS, McNenis Ranch, Maine Co., Cal.

If Mrs. Clara Hanson, or any of the other sisters, will send their address to me I will send them an elephant pattern or any animal pattern that I have.—ADDIE S. MORSE, South Thompson, Geauga Co., O.

Reply to "Cora White." For cheap hair oil take 2 parts castor oil and 1 part Jamaica rum; scent with oil Neroli or or oil of rosemary. Shake well before using.

To clean the head of dandruff dissolve borax in water and wash the head thoroughly with it; then rinse in warm soft water.

"L. E. B." wants to know where to get tissue paper. Most any drug store keeps it; if not, ask your druggist to send for it.—W. C.

I want to know whether Lon. Capsdell, of New York, is an honest person. I saw in the *Indiana Farmer* that all who wanted the guide to silk culture should send to Lon. Capsdell and they could get it for 25 cents, but it did not give any street or number. I want to engage in the silk culture.—MRS. M. M. S., Oakdam.

We know nothing of the party named. For information that is reliable we are glad to refer you to Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter, 2,832 Goldbeck street, Philadelphia, who has also written a book upon the subject. Then too, there is the Boys Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia. We trust that all who wish to go into this work will keep the addresses given as we can take up no more space with them.—ED.

To the "Little Church Member:" Tell THE HOUSEHOLD to send you pieces cut from the tops of babies shoes. Then you finish them off prettier with silk cross stitch and join them together by capping one over the other. The more different the shape and color the prettier they will be. Sell them for piano stool and ottoman covers. Then ask for pieces cut from the tops of leather soft slippers and make foot rug for the altar steps and sell to the church.—O. E. N.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Read and profit by the editor's articles on "Health and Beauty." Don't work yourself to death, and from the drug store get salicilate of soda and take as much as you would of quinine every three hours for several days. Then miss a few days and begin again until you have the uric acid out of your system, which causes neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, etc.

A little boy of 4 years, living near by, was badly scalded by a whole boiler of boiling hot coffee spilled on his shoulders and back. His pain was dreadful, but in half an hour he had dropped asleep, perfectly relieved by the alum curd remedy recommended in the HOUSEHOLD Department some time ago. The burn was kept moist afterwards with sweet-oil, and was well in a short time.

"Lamp Lighter's" article on treatment of domestic animals was sensible and humane. No child that is permitted, or, as is sometimes the case, encouraged to illtreat animals, will become as good and tenderhearted a grown person as otherwise. Oh, the cruelty in this world to the poor, dumb, helpless creatures!

Some one desires an article on the training of children. Well, what's the issue? Sensible people will do the best they can to train or bring up their little ones in a manner that they are pleasant to have around, but others will not, and won't be taught. I saw a mother buying Christmas gifts. She said she must have a train of cars. "He or her spoiled child wouldn't have anything else; he'd just kick it to pieces," if she got anything but a train of cars. I looked at her with a feeling of contempt, and then I thought of her future with that boy, if he and she lived, and pitied her.—KATRINE.

Recipes.

Celery Salad.—Chop very fine. Boil 1 egg hard and chop the white with the celery; put 2 teaspoonfuls of salt in the celery, ½ teaspoonful of dry mustard, 1 teaspoonful of sugar and 2 teaspoonfuls of olive oil rubbed until smooth. Add the yolk of egg and a little vinegar; rub to a smooth paste. Fill your cup gradually ½ full of vinegar, stirring constantly. Pour above mixture over celery. That is what we use for about 1 quart of celery. It may not suit the taste. Use judgment of course as to quantity of mustard, etc. Beat the white of 1 egg very light and stir through. This makes it light and frothy. I hope I have made it plain.—GYPSY.

Taffy.—One cup of sugar or maple molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, ½ teaspoonful of cream tartar, butter the size of a walnut. When cooked enough spread on buttered tin till quite hard; then pull till white.—NINA B.

Molasses Cookies.—One cupful of shortening butter is best; 2 cupfuls of molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda and 1 cupful of water. MIX middling stiff.—A. B.

White Cake.—Whites of 4 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, 1½ cupfuls of white sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of sweet milk, 2½ cupfuls of sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of lemon essence. Stir the butter and sugar together thoroly and the balance of the ingredients, and baste the whites of the eggs. Bake in a slow oven.

I will send a recipe for chicken pie crust, as a lady wished one, and I can recommend mine: 1 pt. thick sour cream, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful soda and a good pinch of salt. Mix soft as for biscuit.—NINA JAMISON.

Sandwiches.—Take equal quantities of the breast of a cold boiled chicken and of cold boiled tongue. Chop them very fine, in fact, so that you cannot distinguish the separate particles. Add a good large half-teaspoonful of celery salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper, and enough spoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing. This quantity of condiments will be enough to season the breast of one large chicken and an equal quantity of tongue. When this is perfectly cold, spread some thin slices of bread with butter, and then with this mixture. Do not prepare them till you are about ready to serve them. If you wish to take sandwiches for a lunch when traveling, be careful not to make the dressing quite so moist as you would if they are to be eaten at home. The better way, if you do not object to the trouble, is to put the salad filling in a small glass jar, and spread the sandwiches as you need them.

Cure for Neuralgia.—Take 1 oz. alcohol, 1 oz. laudanum, 1 oz. oil of wormwood, shake well and apply freely. Another one, to be taken internally: Salammonia, ½ dr., dissolve in water, 1 oz. Dose—One teaspoonful every 3 minutes till all is taken.

To Cool Chilblains.—Bind on scraped potatoes.

To Ease the Pain of a Boil.—Bind on fresh figs.

To Ease Earache or Almost any Pain.—Lay on cloths wrung from very hot water. Change them every minute.

For Chapped Hands.—Get carbolic acid, 1 part, and glycerine, cut with whisky, 3 parts. This makes a good hand dressing also.

To Color Hair Dark.—Make a dye of lithrege. And to make it curl, fold the coil in paper and dry under heavy pressure.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds. "I cannot very well do without them. There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind. Price 25 cents a box.

Our Young Folks

GRANDMA.

MRS. J. A. PATTERSON.

Not the presence softly sitting,
Slowly rocking with her knitting,
Patient waiting, sweetly smiling,
And the heavy hours beguiling
With her peaceful dreams;
But a doll so old and queer,
Come from such a far-off year,
That no name but "Grandma dear"
Quite the right thing seems.

Brownish hair she has, and curly;
And a face—no, 't isn't surly,
But like one waked up too early
By the breakfast bell;
Waxen face it is, not clay,
Painted in a marvellous way,
Dimples in it that will stay,
Though no smile they tell.

Slender arms, with cotton filling,
Finished at the ends with quilling—
I suppose she 'd call it frilling
All the world should know
That the hand, which makes the arm
Capable of good or harm,
At the latter took alarm
And never tried to grow.

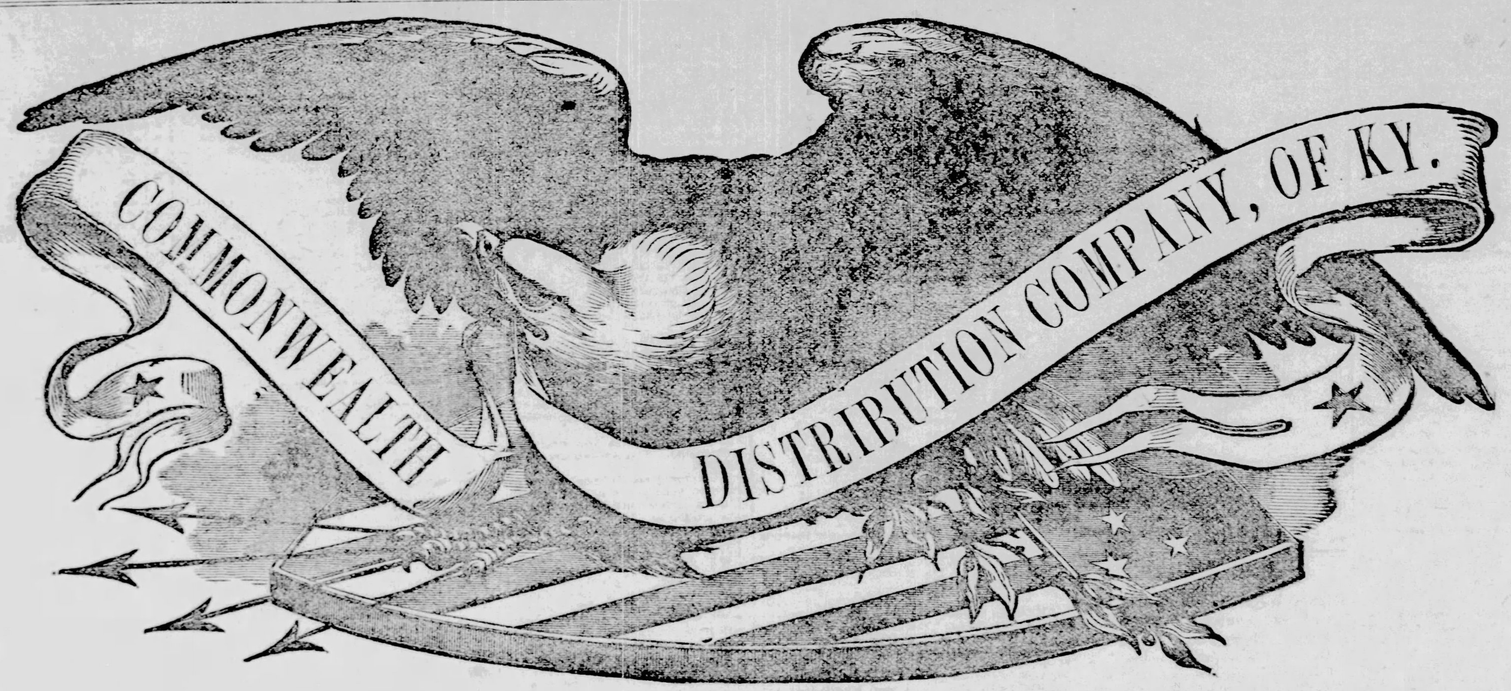
When we played, and she lay rocking,
All our callers who came knocking
Did not know that shoe nor stocking
She could never wear.
They would think, to see her head
On its snowy pillow laid
That she had been honest made—
That had real hair.

Dress of silk, once black and shiny,
Brought across the ocean briny
When great uncle sailed to China,
Years and years ago.
Aunty kept her safely laid
In the bureau; seldom played
With her dolly; work, instead,
Children had to do.

Six years old I was, and over,
When from her mysterious cover,
And the watch of her old lover,
Grandma came to me.
Space and time of how to lend—
"Lay her straight, and not on end"—
When she had no legs to bend,
Needless seemed to be.

But I prized the gift so dearly
That I followed, very nearly,
Aunty's words; she looked less queerly
In her cradle bed.
And in after years "we too"
Knowing what to do and do
When our playmates, kind and true,
Praised old Grandma's head.

Laid away in state and honor,
With her silken gown upon her,
And a quilt as old, as [illegible],
Covering all but head and shoulder,
Grandma rests to-day.
Do you wonder that we prize
These old painted cheeks and eyes
Which we played with when



THE POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, of KENTUCKY,

Has Always Taken Place in the City of Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1883

$30,000 FOR $2. $15,000 FOR $1. $30,000 FOR $2

1,960 Prizes, Amounting to $112,400.

Unequaled! Unexcelled! Beyond Comparison!

WHOLE TICKETS WERE ONLY TWO DOLLARS!

HALF TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

GET UP CLUBS---Your chances increase in proportion to the number of Tickets in which you are interested, besides in sums of $50 and over you get the benefit of the discount.

CERTIFICATE.

I, I. D. STEVENS, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., do hereby certify that I was a holder of twelve tickets, representing a club of that number, in the drawing of the **COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.**, which transpired Sept. 30, and that Ticket No. 22,555 being among the number, and drawing the Capital Prize of $30,000, I duly presented the same to the Cashier of the **COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.**, and I take pleasure in stating that the same was promptly, courteously and fully paid, by check on the Third National Bank of Louisville.

I. D. STEVENS, formyself and for
GEORGE LOWE, Farmer;
LOUIS GARRISON, Farmer;
BAILEY LOWE, Farmer;

E. KEIFER, Clerk;
CLINT JONES, Hotel Keeper;
SAM'L DICKINSON, Undertaker;
J. C. WILES, Tailor;

ROBT. KELLAUGH, Paper Carrier;
PETER PFALZGRAF, Saloon Keeper;
GEO. PFALZGRAF, Carriage Maker;
E. CHANCE, Deputy Postmaster.

ALL OF LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

The above, by kind permission of the holders of the lucky ticket, is taken at random from among the many certificates of like character in the hands of the Management, for the simple purpose of illustrating to their patrons the IMPORTANCE OF GETTING UP OF CLUBS.

PLAN OF THE DRAWING.

THE COMMITTEE, HAVING MADE AN ACCURATE EXAMINATION, PLACED IN THE LARGER WHEEL 100,000 TAGS NUMBERED FROM 1 TO 100,000, REPRESENTING THE NUMBERS ON THE TICKET—AND IN THE SMALLER WHEEL 933 RUBBER TUBES CONTAINING THE PRIZES, PRINTED ON AS MANY SLIPS OF PAPER, DENOMINATING FROM $20 TO $30,000. A NUMBER WAS DRAWN AND THEN A PRIZE, WHICH WAS PLACED AGAINST THE NUMBER DRAWN, AND SO CONTINUED UNTIL ALL THE PRIZES ARE DRAWN.

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

FOR NINE REMAINING UNITS OF THE SAME TEN DRAWING THE THREE CAPITAL PRIZES WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE TWENTY-SEVEN APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

FOR EXAMPLE: IF TICKET NO. 30,162 WERE TO DRAW THE $30,000 PRIZE, THEN TICKETS NUMBERED 30,161, 30,163, 30,164, 30,165, 30,166, 30,167, 30,168, 30,169 AND 30,170 WOULD EACH BE ENTITLED TO $200, AND IN LIKE MANNER WITH THE $10,000 AND $5,000, ACCORDING TO THE SCHEME.

THE 1,000 PRIZES OF $10 WERE DETERMINED BY THE TWO ENDING FIGURES OF THE NUMBER DRAWING THE CAPITAL PRIZE. FOR EXAMPLE: IF NO. 76,982 WERE TO DRAW THE $30,000 PRIZE, THEN EVERY TICKET ENDING WITH 82 WOULD BE ENTITLED TO $10.

LISTS OF DRAWING

WERE PROMPTLY SENT TO PURCHASERS OF TICKETS, AND PUBLISHED IN THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, CHICAGO TIMES, CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, MEMPHIS APPEAL, EVANSVILLE JOURNAL AND WASHINGTON POST.

Read the Magnificent Scheme!

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 PRIZE		$30,000
1 PRIZE		10,000
1 PRIZE		5,000
10 PRIZES,	$1,000 EACH	10,000
20 PRIZES,	500 EACH	10,000
100 PRIZES,	100 EACH	10,000
200 PRIZES,	50 EACH	10,000
600 PRIZES,	20 EACH	12,000
1,000 PRIZES,	10 EACH	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 PRIZES,	$300 EACH	$2,700
9 PRIZES,	200 EACH	1,800
9 PRIZES,	100 EACH	900
1,960 PRIZES,		$112,400

WHOLE TICKETS, $2; HALF TICKETS, $1,

27 Tickets, $50; 55 Tickets, $100.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

ALL THE TICKETS DRAWING PRIZES WERE PAID PROMPTLY AND IN FULL UPON PRESENTATION AT OUR OFFICE IN LOUISVILLE, AND CAN BE COLLECTED THROUGH ANY BANK OR EXPRESS, OR BY PLAIN LETTER TO US.

ALL BUSINESS WITH THE COMPANY IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NO SCALING OF PRIZES. NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAWINGS.

REPEATED ADJUDICATIONS BY FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS HAVE PLACED THE COMPANY BEYOND THE CONTROVERSY OF THE LAW. A LARGE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUND GUARANTEE THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF ALL PRIZES SOLD.

TO THIS COMPANY BELONGS THE SOLE HONOR OF HAVING INAUGURATED THE ONLY PLAN BY WHICH THEIR DRAWINGS ARE PROVEN FAIR AND HONEST BEYOND QUESTION.

WE PREFER THAT ALL REMITTANCES WERE MADE BY AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S MONEY ORDERS, FROM POINTS WHERE THEY CAN NOT BE HAD REMITTANCES OF MONEY OR BANK DRAFT WERE MADE IN LETTER OR BY EXPRESS.

DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER.

ORDERS OF $5 AND UPWARDS, BY EXPRESS, WERE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.

TO INSURE AGAINST MISTAKES AND DELAYS, CORRESPONDENTS WILL PLEASE WRITE THEIR NAMES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE PLAINLY, GIVING NUMBER OF POST-OFFICE BOX OR STREET, AND TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE.

ORDERS SENT TO AGENT ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., HAVE ALWAYS RECEIVED PROMPT ATTENTION. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION AND ORDERS FOR TICKETS WERE ALWAYS ADDRESSED TO R. M. BOARDMAN, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Wild geese have already been seen in New England, flying north.

Mr. Gladstone will not return to England till Parliament opens.

Publication of the Communist journal Le Vengeur is revived in Paris.

The trial of O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, has begun at Dublin.

The river is falling at Port Deposit, and the gorge much worn away.

W. Walker & Co., London, shipbuilders, have failed. Liabilities, £67,070.

There is no intelligence of the missing steamer Quebec, now out 24 days.

In a population of 65,000, one-third the inhabitants of Idaho are Mormons.

Judge McKenzie, United States counsel for the Fenians at Toronto, is dead.

The New York Union League Club celebrated last night its 20th anniversary.

It is again reported that the Pope is about to create another American Cardinal.

The Massachusetts House, 80 to 107, voted not to make election day a legal holiday.

The steamer building on the Clyde for the Inman Line will be named "City of Chicago."

At Allentown, Pa., nine striking shoemakers were arrested for threatening nonunionists.

Valiquette & Co., retail dry-goods merchants of Montreal, have suspended payment on $120,000 of debts.

Miss Bouscaren, a sister of the Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, took the black veil in Washington.

At Millville, N. Y., R. D. Mood & Sons' foundry has resumed after a prolonged idleness. It gives employment to 600 hands.

H. C. Gurney, Accountant in the Bank of Commerce, Durham, Ont., has absconded. His accounts are short $10,000 to $12,000.

Commissioner Macfarland has asked Congress for $200,033 appropriation to protect the public lands from fraudulent entries.

Ex-Judge Briggs claims $50,000 damages in a libel suit against Chairman Garret, of the Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred.

Wild ducks are so thick on the watercourses in Brevard County, Florida, that they have to be shoved aside while boats are passing.

Miss Clara Barton is said to have been offered by Gov. Butler the position of Superintendent of the Sherborn (Mass.) prison for women.

A Frenchman has been authorized by the Mexican Government to bring to that country 20 French colonies, aggregating 5,000 families.

The Muskingum County Common Pleas Court has decided that passengers on local railroad tickets cannot divide their journey in two parts.

In a shaft at the Severn Tunnel Works, Eng., four men were killed outright, and several so seriously mangled they are expected to die.

A bill which the Massachusetts Senate has passed provides that court-rooms may be cleared when the testimony is of an immoral character.

The Montreal police state that a trade is carried on across the line by Canadian body-stealers, who sell corpses to a medical college in Vermont.

The main building of Stuart's chair factory, Otsego, Mich., burned Tuesday night. Loss, $10,000; partly insured. It will be rebuilt immediately.

The Fire Commissioners of Buffalo have ordered all hotels to place balconies on each floor and connect them by single ladders, under penalty of fine.

Davitt says to give bail for good behavior toward landlords is impossible. The growing importance of the Irish party in Parliament is being recognized.

Two hundred or more gambling and policy shops in Boston closed their doors Wednesday night, in consequence of an order by the Police Commissioner.

Albert Ball and Elmer Anderson, each aged 12 years, were arrested at Three Rivers, on a charge of cutting open a mail bag at the depot and stealing letters.

Two companies have applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts for charters to build a ship canal across Cape Cod, offering to deposit $200,000 as a guarantee fund.

Advices from Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, I. T., say an unknown and fatal disease is creating great ravages among horses. They fall dead without warning.

The estate of Rev. Dr. Mercer, of Newport, R. I., soon after death estimated at $220,000, has been found to amount to over $1,000,000. It has been taxed for $10,000.

In the 30-mile ice yacht race for the championship of America, at Hamburg, N. Y., E. Harrison Sanford's Avalanche, of the Poughkeepsie Club, won in 57 minutes.

A company of wealthy New Yorkers have organized a company with a capital of $20,000,000 to tunnel under the mountains near Greville, Butte County, Cal., for gravel mining.

By order of Emperor William, Bismarck has written a letter thanking German-Americans for their interest in the Fatherland, as evinced by contributions for flood sufferers.

Cleveland vessel-owners have resolved to postpone until May the opening of navigation, and to reduce the wages of captains and engineers, as well as sailors, 10 to 15 per cent.

In a shooting affray at Calulla, Tex., between Green McCullough and Charles Hagz, Judge Williams was killed while sitting in his office by a bullet from McCullough's pistol.

William Wright, of Cleveland, O., got out of bed Saturday morning to kindle the fire. When he left his wife was apparently well. When he returned she was gasping her last breath.

A new altar has been completed in SS. Peter and Paul's Church in Cumberland, Md., which was constructed entirely by the Capuchin Brothers in the shops attached to the monastery.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that the long-pending Aurora Presbyterian Church case belongs to that wing now from the Presbytery has been ousted from the possession of the church.

Harvey McHenry, a nitro-glycerine shooter in the employ of Roberts, was literally torn to pieces by the premature explosion of glycerine, at Allentown, Pa. The remains will not fill a cigar box.

Mrs. M. E. Richards, an eccentric widow of Fort Wayne, 60 years of age is charged with stealing $385 from a farmer. Her brother refused to give bail for her. Her son is Sheriff of Lancaster County, Wis.

A cargo of lumber has just sailed from San Francisco for New York, the first of the kind ever sent to that port. It is announced that the German bark Helene will load a similar cargo for Leith, Scotland.

Two robbers broke into the house of Wm. McGregor, a farmer near Rockport, Ill., Monday night, and after binding and hanging his wife and stole a small sum of money. The man and daughter are not expected to live.

Charles Waite, Sheriff of Sherman County, Nebraska, was jilted by a widow of Loup City, who twice changed her mind as to the propriety of marry him. He lost his reason, and killed her and himself with a revolver.

J. H. Pellett, of Montreal, has brought suit for $100,000 against his mother-in-law, Mrs. De Lisle, for an account of her management of her husband's estate, in which the Pellet children have an interest valued at $2,000,000.

The United States Circuit Court of New York granted a judgment of $1,845 against the Government for excessive duties on steel blooms. This was a test case. The Government will be required to repay a large amount of money.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature the bill making the State assume damages of rebel raids in border Counties was reported unfavorably. A bill was reported favorably to limit a day's work for street car conductors and drivers to 12 hours.

The New York Legislature is proposing to withdraw appropriations necessary to carry on Castle Garden and its dependent institutions. The Commissioner of Emigration has decided to memorialize the Governor and place the whole subject before him.

Walcott has finished his task of eating 60 quail in 30 days, and declares that he could at once repeat it. All that he found necessary was to take the birds as an extra meal. To avoid the offensive odor imparted to the body, Walcott has taken a Turkish bath daily.

August Diefenthal, a German farmer, died in an immigrant boarding house in New York on the day he was to start to the home of his brother in the far west. The body was buried in the Potter's field and his brother informed. The brother wrote that deceased had money. The body was exhumed and over $7,000 found in his undershirt.

The St. Louis Republican says editorially that reports sent abroad to the effect that St. Louis banks have advanced $4,000,000 or any other very large sum on whisky in bond are ridiculously untrue. Well informed bank officials opine that not more than $100,000 bank capital is being used in this way.

Gov. E. J. Davis, of Texas, is dead

Typhoid pneumonia prevails at Austin, Tex.

The German Reichstag voted 100,000 marks for exploring Central Africa.

The gross receipts for two performances of Patti in Cincinnati were over $125,000.

The report of the expulsion bill committee in the French Senate demands rejection of the bill.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Road is reorganized as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore.

The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, from New York January 23d has arrived at Glasgow. All well.

Emory E. Hawkes, aged 15, a mail carrier in Wythe County, Va., was arrested for stealing letters.

It is announced from Rome that the Pope has replied to the letter he received recently from Emperor William.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is increasing; 50,000 tons of new shipping have been ordered in the past two weeks.

Dowling, convicted at Dublin of shooting with intent to kill Policeman Cox, is sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A Galveston dispatch says the loss to stockmen throughout the State by the recent cold snap will not exceed 5 per cent.

The steamer Alaska has beaten her own time, her last trip from New York out being made in six days, 20 hours, 33 minutes.

J. W. Williamson drew the $15,000 capital prize and W. T. Strong the $7,500 prize in the Masonic gift enterprise at London, Ont.

The White Star Steamship Company has subscribed to the Cork Exhibition and offers to carry free a hundred tons of American exhibits.

Socialists at Xeres, Spain, condemned and murdered a peasant. Fourteen persons accused of complicity in the crime have been arrested.

The seven naval cadets in solitary confinement for a week for writing an insubordinate letter have been released, the sentence expiring.

It is reported that nearly $9,000,000 of Canadian Pacific stock, out of the $10,000,000 offered, is taken up in America, England and Amsterdam.

W. C. Callicott, a bookseller of Clarinda, Iowa, horsewhipped Dr. Reinhold on the steps of the postoffice, and then called on the Mayor and was fined $25.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 has been organized at Vincennes, Indiana, to build a railway from that city to Jasper, 42 miles, tapping the coal-fields.

James T. Watson, who has victimized banks in a half-dozen cities by means of forged drafts, was convicted in Buffalo and sent to Auburn for five years.

Because Vanderbilt had not paid a license fee for Madison Square Garden in New York, the wrestling match between Ross and McMahon had to be postponed.

The New Jersey House passed a bill prohibiting the employment in factories and workshops of children under 12 years, and children under 14 without two years' schooling.

Sec. Folger has sent to the House a scheme to place Galena, Omaha, Dubuque and Burlington within the Customs District of Chicago, saving the salaries of eight persons.

Judgment for $51,000 has been confessed by Felton, Pomeroy & Cross, of Chicago, dealers in musical instruments, but the business will be continued in the interest of creditors.

John C. Ralston, foreman of a soap factory in Milwaukee, claims to be one of the heirs to real estate in Glasgow valued at $3,000,000, which is still in the hands of the authorities.

A son of Sir Thomas Buchan Hapburn, an English baronet, was last Sunday murdered by miners in Chichuaoua, for which crime five of them were tried and shot the day following.

The latest feature in the Chicago grain-swindling cases is the arrest of S. H. Gage, who claims to be a banker, for sending out letters indorsing the robbers as rich and capable business men.

At Chicago, August Gerhartz was attacked on the street for the purpose of robbery. He drew a pistol and fired at his assailant, killing him instantly. The robbers name is Ontorini Corsinski.

During the temporary absence of Assistant Postmaster Morton at Brooklyn, $2,500, which he had been counting, were stolen. A man inquiring for a missing letter is thought to be the thief.

The Foss divorce case, on trial in Chicago before Judge Jameson, was abruptly closed by a compromise on $12,000 offered by the husband, the decree to be granted on the ground of desertion and cruelty.

It has been discovered that a coffee house in Chicago regularly takes the commonest grades and by a chemical process converts them into an imitation of old government Java, at a profit of 5 cents a pound.

The Western Nail Association met and passed a resolution that after resumption on Monday next the mills in the Association will run three weeks only, and then shut down again for a fortnight.

A Washington dispatch says there is no foundation for a current paragraph to the effect that Mrs. Judge John Blair Hoge, of West Virginia, was authority for the announcement of the engagement of Sen. David Davis.

Iowa Prohibitionists voted to demand of the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to re-enact the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, the former one having been decided null by the Supreme Court.

Hermann Havner, dry goods dealer of Jersey City, convicted of receiving $10,000 worth of property stolen by John C. Gray from his employers, J. W. Goddard & Co., of New York, was sentenced to the State prison for 18 months.

Mayor Harrison has an idea that Chicago can realize from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum by permitting advertisements to be painted on the patrol-boxes. He says one person offered $40,000 for the privilege of letting out the spaces.

Capt. McGregor, of the schooner Wisconsin, having recently crossed Lake Michigan, states that there were only 30 miles of open water last Wednesday, and that another week of cold weather might make a bridge from Milwaukee to Grand Haven.

Vanderbilt sent Chauncey M. Depew to ask Coroner Merkle to excuse him from jury service on account of poor health. No word was received from Grant, Gould, Conkling, Willard, or other distinguished New Yorkers summoned for duty.

Sec. Teller has written the Governor of Iowa that unless the excess of 83,083 acres patented to the State on account of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad is returned the Department will recommend a resort to legal proceedings looking to that end.

The Chicago Board of Trade has passed resolutions against the transfer of the revenue, marine, life-saving and marine hospital services to the control of the Navy Department, and against establishing a maritime bureau in that department.

New York manufacturers of clothing, handkerchiefs, furnishing and upholstering goods urge the passage of the tariff law on a basis of justice to all, and repudiate a desire to have higher duties imposed on finished products of foreign countries.

Ex-Mayors of New York Hall, Ely, Grace, Cooper and Wickham, Gen. Grant, ex-Sen. Conkling, William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould are summoned as a coroner's jury in the case of George Mahan, who killed a fellow patient in the hospital Sunday.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report favorably a resolution directing the President to give notice during July to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish of the United States to terminate the articles of the Treaty of Washington relating to fishery questions.

Gen. Guillermo, ex-President of Santo Domingo, and 11 other exiles left St. Thomas January 29, on the British steamer Hucatan, with the avowed purpose of organizing in Jamaica a formidable party to invade Santo Domingo and Hayti. The Dominican Consul has chartered a schooner to convey to Santo Domingo intelligence of Guillermo's designs.

Three Chinamen, living on a ranche near Fort Bayard, N. M., were found murdered last Wednesday. The Sheriff with a posse captured one of the murderers, who proved to be a Mexican. He, with several other Mexicans, until took to rob the Chinamen upon their resisting all three were killed. Their bodies were mangled in a horrible manner.

The cases of the Government against John D. Cameron, Edwin E. Carpenter and Wm. D. Russell for complicity in what are known as the Dakota land scrip frauds, came before Judge Treat, in the United States Court at St. Louis Monday on a motion by the defense for continuance. This was overruled and the Court peremptorily set next Wednesday for the day of trial.

A committee has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of a numeral stamp (figure one) used in printing tens of internal revenue stamps, which has been missing from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since January 31st last. The committee is to determine where the responsibility for the loss rests, and whether the use of the set of numerals to which the lost stamp belongs should be continued.

ANYWHERE IN HOLLAND AT ABOUT NOON

HEAD OF THE HOUSE—I might have come in on a shorter pair of stilts had I thought that this was her half-cleaning day.

THE FLOODS.

Highest Water Ever Known at Cincinnati and Louisville—Thousands of People Homeless—The Penitentiary at Frankfort Flooded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The river is rising more rapidly to-night than in the afternoon. It reached 64 feet 2¾ inches at 10 to-night. The scenes of to-day have been, to a great extent, a repetition of those of yesterday, with the exception that the work of removing goods is less active and more attention is paid to the suffering people.

A Relief Committee was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce composed of the most active and responsible citizens. They have already taken prompt measures, being supported by subscriptions amounting to $15,000. They will act in concert with existing charitable associations, and have appropriated $1,000 for immediate use. In view of the exposed condition of property and the inadequacy of the police force to properly guard the flooded district, it was determined to call for the help of the militia.

A river police was organized to watch the flooded district and give relief when needed. Capt. W. P. Walker, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was made commander of this fleet and authorized to seize boats when needed. The troops will be paid to assist the police and the committee will expend not more than $4,000 per night on this service. There being no gas, the extra police have orders to make arrests of all suspicious persons on the streets at night. But little mercy will be shown criminals found taking advantage of the present situation.

The Relief Committee has given orders for the most rigid inspection of the wants of the sufferers and immediate help. The station houses are filled with beds for the accommodation of persons driven from home. No sickness has been reported and every precaution is being used to prevent the loss of coal fleets and other exposed property.

Lights are improvised everywhere to-night. Coal oil and candles are in stores and dwellings, newspaper and telegraph offices, and electric lights in the theaters and some hotels. The latter use candles mostly for the rooms.

There is very little change in the condition of the railroads except the Little Miami, which is compelled to confine its trade between here and Loveland, and will send trains to-morrow from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot to Dayton, thence to Xenia. The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore track is under water so that trains cannot pass. It connects a few miles out with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and will not be delayed. The Ohio & Mississippi sends steamers to Aurora, Ind. There is no tidings yet from Lawrenceburg, Ind., except the town is at the mercy of the waters.

LOUISVILLE, Feb, 12.—The greatest point of the flood of February, 1832, was reached this afternoon and is passed now. There is more than 36 feet at the Falls, and 63 feet in the channel at the foot of the Falls, which is but two feet below the great December flood of 1847. The river is yet rising, with the great tide from the Cumberland River to be added. Houses along the river front were vacated and the drift is damaging them seriously. Fourth street is closed from Main to the river. Every building in Shippingport has from three to eight feet of water on the floor, and the cement mills, the principal industry there, are all submerged. Nine squares of Portland are at the mercy of the water, business being at an end. Houses on the river front will have water on the second floor before morning.

It is claimed that in Shippingport and Portland 1,800 people are homeless, very many of them being quite poor. Among them great suffering exists.

The losses here will aggregate $50,000. In the city proper heavy damage is done by the stoppage of work in the factories, perhaps 2,000 men being thrown out of employment. Meikle & Co.'s Flour Works, Louisville Rolling Mills, Dennis Long's Pipe Works, the Kentucky Lead and Oil Works, Bridgeford & Co.'s Stove Works, Excelsior Works, Central Rolling Mill, Simmons, Eley & Sampton's Planing Mill, J. A. C. Hall, and Hall & Eddy's saw mills are among the largest establishments closed. Much distress exists among the poor. Mayor Jacob has ordered the lying-in hospital to be made ready to receive sufferers, where they will be cared for at the City's expense for the time being. The Louisville Hotel Company have opened a free lunch house for women and children, which will be maintained during the flood.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—The water is three feet six inches on the cellar floors of the penitentiary, covering nearly the entire prison yard. The prisoners are loose in the chapel, and doubled up in the cells on the second floor range.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Ohio River is still rising at all points in this State. At New Albany the water is 10 inches higher than the flood of 1881. About three-fourths of the manufacturers are now flooded, and if the rise continues till midnight every furnace in the immense glass works will be under water. The loss of the works will be fully $100,000, and other establishments will suffer to an equal amount, and perhaps much larger. About 500 houses are flooded in the lower part of the city. Two or three thousand employes will be thrown out of employment if the flood continues. Between Evansville and Henderson the telegraph poles are covered in some places and wires are strung on the tops of trees. Jeffersonville is completely surrounded by water. The only communication from the C., I., St. L. & C. depot is by boats.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The river rose 18 inches last night and is still rising. All houses and factories all along the river are abandoned. Water got into the glass works furnaces last night and the fires are all out. Mr. Depauw will lose at least $100,000. About 3,000 persons are thrown out of employment. There is no estimate of the loss yet made. From 500 to 600 families have had to move. Every available room on high ground is filled. The mill race between Silver Lake and Jeffersonville is abandoned, ferry boats only making an occasional trip to the Kentucky side of the river.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 13.—The river is 43 8-10, and is not rising so fast to-day. Not much damage done in the City, but a great deal in the low lands between Evansville and Henderson.

MADISON, Feb. 13.—Not much damage done here so far. The railroad depot is flooded, and the track under water for some distance. All trains stop at the foot of the hill. The river is still rising. Telegraph wires all right.

The following has been received by the agent of the Associated Press from the C., I., St. L. & C. Ry. Station near Lawrenceburg:

HARDENSTOWN, Ind., Feb. 13.—No loss of life so far as we can learn. The damage will be very heavy; can't estimate yet till the water goes down. It is now about three feet higher than it was last February, and up to this morning has raised about an inch per hour. Lawrenceburg is entirely covered, some of the houses to the second floor. The entire village of Hardenstown is covered. Some of the people had to abandon their houses entirely.

WHEELING, Feb. 11.—The river has been falling all day, and is now 20 feet. It rained constantly for the past 24 hours, the rain following a heavy fall of snow. Little streams are much swollen, and damage to fences, buildings and bridges is apprehended to-night. The bowling Creek is higher than during the recent rise, and has damaged its banks seriously. The engine house and hoisting works of Lehnert & Renek's ice houses on the north end of the Island caved in this evening, as the result of the wash from the recent flood, letting the boiler, engine and machinery into the river. Damage, $3,000. The third rise is looked for with consternation.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—It is very probable that this section will be visited by another flood within the next 24 hours. At 10:30 to-night there was 14½ feet of water in the Monongahela River, and rising six inches per hour.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—The Newcomb-Buchanan distilleries and warehouses are under water on the ground floors, and 2,700 barrels of whisky removed from warehouse on the railway cars, is now being guarded by Government officers and policemen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The river is higher than at any time since 1832, and will probably reach its maximum Tuesday at Cincinnati. It will reach the danger line at Cairo Wednesday. Floods are probable in the Mississippi between Cairo and Memphis by the latter part of the week.

Later From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A shocking disaster is reported by telephone from the western part of the City. Both freight and passenger depots of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad were undermined and fell into the surrounding water, carrying with them a hundred or more people. The depots were one-story frame structures, resting on Mc-Lean avenue. The fill, which was almost covered by water on both sides, fell into the water 35 to 50 feet deep. The earth had become so soaked as to melt, and the catastrophe was further hastened by the breaking of the sewer, which sent a current along the bank. Crowds of people have been in that vicinity looking at the floods, and it is supposed these are the victims.

LOUISVILLE FLOODED,

About Eight Thousand People Driven from Their Homes.

Houses Swept Away, and Loss of Life Reported.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—The greatest disaster that ever befell the City of Louisville is now upon us. The flood crisis came about midnight, and to-day nearly a square mile of territory is under water within the limits of the City. From 5,000 to 8,000 people are driven from their homes. To cap the climax, there has been loss of life, how great it is still impossible to say. This morning the entire section of the city from Preston street east to the cut-off and north to the Short Line fill is in the river. People living there had plenty of warning. As stated yesterday, the river all day just lapped the top of Fulton street, and on off embankments, and in places the water was trickling over. At 3 o'clock a considerable break occurred at Adams street, and 100 men worked vigorously to stop it, but in the face of all this the infatuated inhabitants of the bottoms of old Bear Grass Creek remained in their houses, and most of them went to bed as usual.

About 11 o'clock last night the break came; the cut-off dam, overcome by the terrific weight of water from above, gave way, and instantly, with a loud roar, the flood rushed over. It may be imagined with what force the waters came when they had a fall of 15 or 18 feet to the low ground beneath.

In less time than it takes to tell, the yellow tide was sweeping in from all points, and the unfortunate people surprised in their houses. With a mighty rush the water swept from square to square, rapidly rising in houses, severing many from their foundation. The scene was awful. The roar of water could not drown the screams of the terrified ones who were escaping from the doomed dwellings. Skiffs shot about from window to window; men, women and children waded through the advancing waters, each with watever household goods they could lay hands on; bonfires glimmered from higher ground which the poor outcasts had gained. Hundreds of people shivered in their wet clothing about the smoky fires. The scene last night simply beggars description.

FERRY BROS.

Deeds Filed for Record in Chicago—The Senator Says There is a Scheme to Crush Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Henry P. Baldwin today filed for record a deed from Edward P. Ferry, of the Ferry Bros., Grand Haven, to a tract of land in Cook County for a consideration of $25,000. The deed was given in 1877 and was never before recorded. In the meantime, about January 1, Cutler & White, of Grand Haven, had recorded a deed to the same piece of property. It is understood that the first deed was given to secure the Second National Bank of Detroit for money loaned, and that the deed was kept from record at Ferry's request.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Reports have been telegraphed from Grand Haven, Mich., concerning the alleged discovery that a number of fraudulent notes indorsed by the Ferry Bros., for large amounts, had been put on the market in order to raise money, and that proceedings were to be immediately commenced against Sen. Ferry unless a settlement was made at once. Sen. Ferry denies the truth of this statement. He characterizes it as a scheme to injure him in the Senatorial contest.

THE NEW NICKELS.

Gold-Washed and Passed for Five Dollars—No More to be Coined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—New 5-cent nickels, so perfectly gold-washed as to deceive any ignorant persons and pass readily among them for now $5 gold pieces, were discovered here to-day.

The objection of secret service men to the new 5-cent coin, which they claim could be made to resemble a $5 gold piece by gilding has, it is reported, caused the Treasury Department to order an immediate suspension of further coinage of Mr. Bliowdeau, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia. This report yesterday afternoon caused a number of brokers to send orders to Philadelphia for the purchase of all that could be secured of those in circulation. Mr. Snowden, in defense of his design, claims that the omission of the word "cents" on the new coin is not of importance, as none of the 3-cent pieces are so marked. The fact that one side of the new 5-cent piece is a Roosevelt of a $5 gold piece is sufficient, the secret service men say, to make the issue a dangerous one, to say nothing of the neglect to stamp the word "cents" on it.

Sad Result of Excessive Study.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—R. S. Hill, Treasurer of State, received a dispatch announcing that his wife's sister, Mrs. Jennie Eaglesfield, who lives at a station named after the family, on the Vandalia road, had been burned to death by her clothes catching fire. Mrs. Eaglesfield was at the time of her death insane, the result of excessive study several years ago. She had more than a local reputation as a literary woman, and being ambitious for still further distinction, studied and worked so hard as to unbalance her mind.

Clerk Missing.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 9—Thaddeus P. Butler, chief clerk of the City Water Department, is missing since the 25th of January. A partial examination of accounts shows a shortage of $3,000 since the first of January, when the account was correct.

Over a Cliff.

JACKSON, O., Feb. 12.—Hon. Levi Dungan was found dead at the foot of a cliff of rocks 50 feet high yesterday morning. He had been visiting a sick grandchild till it Saturday night, when he became confused in the snow and walked off the cliff.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Fate of the Tariff Bills—Tom Ochiltree's Salary—The Manning-Chalmers Contest—Immigration Commission—The Arlington Property.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The changes made in the tariff bills as they progress in Congress have alarmed those whose business is specially effected by the action taken, and representatives of various industries of the country are flocking here in great numbers for the purpose of securing if possible, legislation favorable to each interest threatened. Lobbying is most active, and the life of members is made a burden by continual requests, arguments and importunities in behalf of this or that branch of trade. What the outcome will be it is difficult to surmise, but a gentleman in a position to know the undercurrent of feeling among representatives believes the chances about even for the passage of some kind of tariff bill this session. It may be that the whole question will yet be settled by a Conference Commission.

The proposition of Representative-elect Ochiltree to compromise for $500 the judgment which the Government obtained against him for $10,000, has been referred to the District Attorney at Galveston. If this is not accepted, Comptroller Lawrence will be called on to decide whether a member of Congress thus situated can draw his pay. This is the first time that this question has been raised. The law on the subject is as follows:

"No money shall be paid to any person for his compensation who is in arrears to the United States until he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable. In all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this section, the accounting officer of the Sreasury, if required to do so by the party, his agent or attorney, shall report forthwith to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the balance due, and the Solicitor shall, within sixty days thereafter, order suit to be commenced by such delinquent and his sureties."

The act of March 3, 1875, says: "When any claim, duly allowed by legal authority, shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment and the plaintiff or claimant be indebted to the United States in any manner, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to withhold payment."

Van H. Manning will serve notice at once upon Gen. James B. Chalmers, who is now in the City, of his purpose to take the depositions of Sec. Wm. E. Chandler, Rep. Jay A. Hubbell, O. B. Henderson, and the clerks of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the 5th of March next. These gentlemen will be sworn to state what they know of the late election in the Second Mississippi District. Their statements are to be used as testimony in the Manning-Chalmers contest, for a seat in the Forty-eighth Congress.

The House Committee on Commerce has authorized Mr. Gunther to report favorably the joint resolution providing for a Commission and Joint Commission on Immigration, to take steps looking to the assimilation of legislative enactments in this country, Great Britain and Germany, on the subject of regulations for steam vessels carrying passengers, and other matters connected with the safety, comfort and health of immigrants.

The Star says: "It is stated on good authority that the Senate Judiciary Committee have practically agreed to report a bill appropriating $150,000 to pay Gen. Lee for the Arlington property, the Government to be responsible for the back taxes, and that Gen. Lee's counsel has consented to accept the sum."

A letter from a Naval Cadet at Annapolis, to a Congressman here, says:

"The bottom rail is on top, and for the first time in the history of the Naval Academy, the third-class Cadets boss the first-class. But we won't be as severe with them as they have been with us. Third-class Cadets command first class Cadets in the Corps, but justice will be tempered with mercy."

KANSAS LYNCHERS

Batter Down Jail Doors with Sledge Hammers to Hang a Corpse.

PAOLA, Kas., Feb. 9.—There is great excitement here over an attempt last night to lynch a negro Smith, who has brutally ravished a little daughter of Jack Benning. The streets are crowded with highly incensed people, and the indications are that when Smith is brought from jail for a preliminary examination he will be summarily dealt with.

This afternoon about 1 o'clock a great crowd of whites and blacks collected in front of the jail and waited for the City Marshal to take Smith before the Justice for examination, but the Deputy Sheriff declined to move the prisoner, owing to the threats of the mob. The crowd, led by a number of the best business men in the City, then made an assault on the jail, drove Sheriff Long back into the interior of the building, but could not get his keys. They then applied sledge hammers, crow bars and other tools, and after more than an hour's hard work battered their way to Smith's cell, only, however, to find him dead, he having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. They immediately put a rope around the neck of the corpse, dragged it to a tree in the park, and strung it up. After the body had hung an hour the Coroner's inquest found that Smith had committed suicide.

Pension Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The bill introduced by request in the Senate by Cameron to regulate the fees of Pension Agents, provides that claimants and agents living in the same or contiguous Counties may sign contracts allowing agents $25 in an original case or a reopened case where new disability is proven, and $15 in all other cases of increase of pension in all cases filed since June 20, 1878. The bill further provides that no fees shall be paid in advance of the allowance of claims filed after the bill becomes a law. Sen. Cameron says the object of the framer of the bill is to place the pension business in the hands of local agents and prevent its absorption by Washington agencies.

The bill introduced in the House to prevent claim agents from practicing before the Commissioner of Pensions under fictitious names was inspired by a recent discovery of a number of frauds on claimants perpetrated in the West under cover of fictitious names and addresses. The bill introduced by Mr. Dunnell provides that no pension clerk or agent shall be detailed by the Commissioner of Pensions for duty in the State from which he was appointed.

Official History of the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The demand for copies of the official records of the war of the rebellion, which is compiled from official reports, both Union and Confederate, comes from all sections of the country. The supply of the two first volumes is exhausted. Copies of volumes 3, 4 and 5 can be obtained from the Public Printer for 75 cents for volume 3, and $1 each for volumes 4 and 5. Volume number one has been issued, but is sold only by the War Department at 80 cents per volume. As the exact cost of succeeding volumes is unknown, subscriptions are received only as the volumes are issued.

Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans Dying.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The wife of Gen. Rosecrans was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon. The attack at first was of a mild character, but to-day was very severe, the whole right side being affected. Her condition is extremely critical, and the rites of the Church for the dying have been administered.

Convicts Treated Like Dogs.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 12.—The Post received a communication from the Welden plantation near Huntsville, which said that 11 convicts died there in 12 days. They received no medical attention. No inquests were held and their bodies were buried like dogs.

Judge White and Marshal Wright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has nominated Wm. White United States Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, and Lot Wright United States Marshal for the same District.

Ex-Gov. Morgan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan is lying dangerously ill, attended by a number of eminent physicians. His family are very anxious.

Prohibition in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 9.—The House—104 to 37—ordered engrossed the prohibitory amendment. The attempt to except cider failed—80 to 80.

Gens. Andrew Jackson, G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early.

The military chieftains above named were brought in strange contact a few days ago at New Orleans, on the occasion of January 8th, when the 153d Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place, immediately after the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Among ladies the St. Andrew Jackson's day, and is observed as a general holiday. Gens. Beauregard and Early had a day also, as the entire management of the distribution of $250,000, in prizes, and here is what they did with it: Ticket No. 8,806 drew $25,000—sold in fifths (for $1 each) one $5,000 to Augustine Lopez, 98 Barronne street; another $5,000 to T. Tartlieptera, 122 Conti street; both of New Orleans. Among ladies the third capital prize of $10,000, won by ticket No. 58,801, sold in fifths in New York City. Tickets Nos. 22,256 and 30,111, were sold in tenths and fifths—one to S. P. Apple, of Omaha, Neb.; one collected through the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to F. B. Ketcham, No. 472 Broadway, New York City; one to H. E. Stevens, of Titusville, Pa. Tickets Nos. 29,260, 29,658, 30,100, 30,101, 30,102 drew $2,000, scattered over the country. Next opportunity will be on Tuesday, April 17, of which any one applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will be fully informed.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

TRADE.

The condition of trade generally has an encouraging look. In some branches there has been a marked improvement. So far as can be judged from the situation of things at present the Spring trade will be an active one.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 3@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Bar silver, 110. Sterling Exchange steady; long, $4 83; sight, $4 86. Government Bonds ¼ per cent. higher for extended 5s, otherwise unchanged. State Securities neglected. Railroad bonds active. Stocks—Since 11 o'clock the market was dull and weak. At noon Delaware & Hudson declined 2¾ per cent. and 1⅝@1¾ per cent. in the remainder of the list. Central Pacific, Lackawanna and New Jersey Central prominent in the downward movement.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 103¾; 4½s, 113⅜; 4s, 119½; 3s, 104; Pacific 6s, '95, 128.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.
5's, extended	103¾	103¾
4½'s, coupons	113⅜	113¾
4's, "	119½	119¾
3's, registered	104	104
Pacific 6's '95	128	128

The State of North Carolina is now issuing 4 per cent. bonds in accordance with the funding act of 1879, interest being waived from July 1, 1880, to date. The North Carolina funding act of 1879 provided for the funding of her debt into new 4½ per cent. forty-year bonds, drawing interest from July 1, 1880, and allowed 40 per cent. for bonds issued before May 20, 1881, 25 per cent. for new bonds, and 15 per cent. for the funding act issues of 1866 and 1868. All past-due coupons are to be surrendered.

The Public says: An interesting feature of the bank reports is the fact that the banks hold less United States bonds by $37,300,000 than they held six years ago, though they have $8,500,000 more on deposit for circulation. In other words, beyond the requirements for circulation, they held $83,000,000 of such bonds in 1878 and only $36,000,000 last October. But their holdings of "other bonds and stocks" have increased from $36,000,000 to $60,300,000, and their loans on call, here in New York alone, from $38,000,000 to $91,000,000. Practically, the banks have invested all or loaned on stocks from $29,000,000 that they formerly held in government.

There are now 115,000 miles of railway in the United States, which have cost, with the equipments, more than $6,000,000,000. In 1881, 1,000 persons were employed in operating and in constructing these roads, this number being almost equal to a seventh part of the male adult population of the United States. During the same year the roads paid out $400,000,000 for wages and material.

The production os precious metals, copper and lead for the past year by the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, was as follows:

Gold	$60,193,935
Silver	50,155,288
Copper	4,055,937
Lead	8,003,155
Total	$82,411,835

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$ 5,090,400
Specie, increase	797,300
Legal tenders, decrease	1,295,600
Deposits, increase	3,928,200
Circulation, decrease	181,500
Reserve, decrease	1,420,350

The banks now hold $8,419,700 in excess of legal requirements.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2